THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.--No. 126. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on—the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society, Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power*, *Insanity*, and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Schirhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily health mental powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD* Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

(Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia).

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves the simple decoction, tincture fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk, if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cures with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

AND

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

STEAMER "SAXONIA" AT NEW YORK.

THREE DAYS' LATER NEWS.

MONETARY PANIC AT AN END.

No More Failures Reported.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN THE QUADRILATERAL.

Italy, Prussia, Austria, and the German States Ready for War.

A COLLISION DEEMED IMMINENT.

Garibaldi Takes the Field

AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN ITALY AND PRUSSIA.

The Status of the Czar.

"REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS" BILL

Cholera Raging at Liverpool.

PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Latest Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The steamship *Saxonia* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst. The steamer *America*, from Southampton on the 16th, has also arrived.

END OF THE PANIC.

LONDON, May 14.—The panic is over. No new failures are reported. The Bank has refused to make advances on Consols. Consols for money, 86¼@86⅜; Five-twenties, 65¼@66; French Rentes, 69f. 85c.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

On the 14th Mr. Gladstone introduced the second reading of the Seats bill, and said it was the general wish of the House that the two bills be combined, and the Government acceded. On Mr. Bouverie's motion the bill was read a second time.

THE CHOLERA AT LIVERPOOL.

The *Times* says the number of deaths are increasing. Dr. Ross, of the *Helvetia*, is dead. Three more emigrants are dead.

The cholera appeared at the new Depot, at Bank' hall, and five patients have been removed to the Workhouse.

THE WAR PROSPECTS.

The war prospects are unchanged.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The Congress question is again mooted. France will join it with perfect disinterestedness, without raising complications.

HEAVY DARMSTADT READY.

The Darmstadt army is placed on a war footing, and the military preparations continue. War is considered imminent.

VIENNESE VOLUNTEERS.

Patriotic appeals are made for contributions for the formation of volunteer corps at Vienna.

WHAT THE PRUSSIAN AMBASSADOR WILL DO.

The Prussian Ambassador said he would leave immediately in consequence.

ADVANCE OF THE AUSTRIANS.

The Austrians occupied the Bohemian and Silesian frontiers.

MEXICAN VOLUNTEERING STOPPED.

The volunteer corps for Mexico has been disbanded.

Cantonments have been erected at Lechfelde and Nuremburg for the Bavarian army.

HANOVER ARMING.

It is reported that Prussia has summoned Hanover for making warlike preparations, and announced the intention of occupying her military roads.

PRUSSIA DECLINES ANOTHER AUSTRIAN OFFER.

The Prussian reply to the Austrian note upon the Duchies question, presented on the settlement proposed by Austria, is declined.

The Latest.

CONDITIONAL TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN ITALY AND PRUSSIA.

A despatch from Berlin dated the 14th says a conditional treaty of alliance was signed on Saturday between Italy and Prussia.

A despatch from Berlin on the 15th states that the Prussian note to Hanover, summoning an explanation of her warlike movements, threatens the military occupation of that kingdom, and demands that it shall observe the strictest neutrality.

The correspondence between the King of Prussia and the Czar is believed to have been connected with the creation of the Duchy of Warsaw, and it is declared that the Czar has not interfered in favor of peace.

A Vienna despatch of the 14th states that another Imperial ordinance is shortly to be published, declaring merchants' vessels and cargoes not to be liable to capture by Austrian vessels of war, simply because they belong to a nation with which Austria is at war.

ITALY PREPARING FOR WAR.

A Milan telegram states that 2000 Austrian sailors have arrived at Venice for the defense of the Lagunes, and orders have been issued to organize a body of 1200 boatmen for transporting soldiers to the Island of Lido. 22,000 Austrian troops passed through the Metro.

A Trieste telegram says the Italian squadron has left the bay of Taranto and taken up a position in the Adriatic between Ancona and the Island of Grosa, thereby closing the Gulf of Trieste, and threatening Venice, Trieste, Pola, and Triune.

A Frankfort telegram states that a motion will shortly be introduced in the Diet for the mobilization of the Federal army. It will also be proposed that Austria and Prussia be called on to withdraw the troops from the Fortresses of Menitz and Rastaut that they may be occupied by Federal forces.

A Vienna telegram states that preparations for war continue and patriotic movements were taking place in the different towns of Austria.

THE CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

La France says that many diplomatic communications have been exchanged between the Cabinets, and the idea of a Congress, limited to the consideration of pending questions, is again taken up.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.

The Russians have defeated the Emir of Bokhara

MONEY PANIC AT BARCELONA.

A telegram from Barcelona on the 14th reports a great run on the banks there for the exchange of notes and withdrawal of deposits. Some suspensions had occurred and others were expected.

GARIBALDI TAKES THE FIELD.

A telegram, dated Florence, says Garibaldi has accepted the command of the volunteers, declaring that he hopes soon to be able to co-operate with the glorious army of Italy in accomplishing the destinies of the nation; also that a royal decree has been issued ordering all soldiers of the second category of 1844 to be forthwith incorporated with the regular army. They have already been called together for two months' drill

The Senate has approved, by a vote of 70 to 6, the bill granting exclusive and extraordinary powers to provide for the public safety.

The *Opinione* thinks if a formal proposal should be made for a European Congress Italy should accept it upon two conditions, viz.: That she may remain armed, and that the cession of Venetia be included in the programme of the Congress. These conditions are essential.

GENERAL NEWS.

The departure of the Vienna garrison for Bohemia has commenced, and the substitution money for military exemption is abolished.

The steamers *Alemannia*, from New York, arrived at Cowes 12-50 P. M. of the 14th and the *Hermann*, from New York, arrived at Cowes at 9 30 the same evening.

The *Times* of Tuesday says, editorially, that the wonted feeling of security has almost returned. Its money article says great anxiety continues to prevail; but no fresh failures have occurred, which, considering that the pressure for money has not mitigated, and that the most extraordinary rates have been paid in the Stock Exchange, is very favorable.

The *Globe* of Tuesday evening reports a decided improvement in the Stock Exchange, and foreign stocks are especially buoyant. Consols for money were quoted at 86⅛@86⅜, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

A telegram from Milan, dated the 15th, states that regiments of Croats continue to arrive. Six thousand were expected altogether, and will be concentrated from Friuli to Padua.

Deputies for the Austrian military service in Venetia have been established at Goretz, and a considerable force is stationed in the Tyrol.

The garrison of Venice is to be raised to 24,000. Gunboats have been stationed and heavy torpedoes sunk in the inner harbor of Venice.

The Rinderpest has appeared in County Down, Ireland. Several cattle have been killed.

Several French journals have received warning for representing that the Government is provoking war.

Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton sales yesterday 10,000 bales; prices unchanged, with a demand for all descriptions at full previous quotations; sales to speculators and exporters, 1500 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. No markets since the sailing of the *Cuba*.

Provisions dull. Lard dull but steady. Tallow firm and quiet.

Ashes inactive. Sugar quiet. Coffee, no sales. Rice, no sales. Linseed oil dull. Rosin, no sales. Spirits Turpentine dull. Petroleum quiet and nominal.

LONDON, May 14.—Consols, 86⅛@86⅜; Five-twenties, 65⅛@66; Illinois Central, 70@71; Erie Railroad, 42@45.

LONDON, May 15.—Consols 86⅛@86⅜; Five-twenties, 65⅛; Erie Railroad, 45.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Cotton sales to-day 8000 bales, including 1500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unchanged.

SUIT AGAINST THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-Chief of the British army, has got into hot water with an officer of the Colds ream Guards, who has commenced a suit against his royal chief for illegal deposition from his position in the army. It appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, commanding a battalion of the Guards, whose record is undisputed, and a hero of the Crimea, feeling aggrieved at the overbearing conduct of Lord Rokeley, a Major-General in the army, refused the latter his hand on parade. Lord Rokeley not relishing this independence on the part of a commoner and a subordinate, determined to "crush him out;" and to do so invoked the supreme power of the army in the person of the Duke of Cambridge, who summarily dismissed Col. Dawkins, or what is equivalent to it, reduced him to half pay and "retired" him. Colonel Dawkins, who is only two and thirty, and very well to do, and, withal, of good family, though not titled, had no idea of being deposed without a trial by court-martial, to which he is unquestionably entitled. He demanded this right, which being refused, he has commenced suits against both Lord Rokeley and the Duke of Cambridge, laying his damages in each suit at some twenty thousand pounds. The English papers have been considerably exercised at the novel sight of one of the royal family being hauled over the coals by a spunky commoner. But, in fairness, they seem to think that he has the right of it, and will prevail.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Proposed Plan for Reunion—Committee of Conference to be Raised, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—The subject of the reunion of the Old and New School Churches was reported upon in the Old School Assembly to-day. The plan suggested is for the appointment of a commission, consisting of nine ministers and six elders, to meet a similar committee of the New School Assembly, who, after consideration, if they deem reunion desirable or practicable, are to report the measures for its accomplishment to the next Assembly.

A motion of Dr. Vandyke that the Confederate Assembly be invited to join in the Union was tabled.

The report of the Committee was adopted by a large majority.

The remainder of the day was mainly occupied by Dr. Thomas and Dr. William Breckinridge in speeches relative to the Louisville Presbytery case, the latter taking the ground that the Assembly has no right to ignore the existence of the Synod, and act directly with the Presbytery.

A series of patriotic resolutions on the state of the country was passed by the New School Assembly.

The Old School Assembly will make an excursion to Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain to-morrow.

Burning of the Old Harrisburg Bridge.

HARRISBURG, May 25.—The eastern end of the old Harrisburg bridge was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames were discovered about twelve o'clock, and before one o'clock the entire portion of the structure reaching from Harrisburg to Foster's Island was burned and fell into the channel, threatening the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge, situated a few hundred yards below it, and which was only saved after much exertion. The old Harrisburg bridge was projected under the patronage of the Commonwealth in 1811, and in 1816 the first toll was taken. The original cost of the bridge was $192,000. In March, 1846, the first section of the bridge, between the then borough and Foster's Island, was carried away by an immense flood. It was rebuilt in 1847. As the railroad bridge is not intended for the passage of footmen and ordinary vehicles, the destruction of the Harrisburg bridge is quite a serious interruption to the ordinary communication between the city and Cumberland county. The Bridge Company, however, will take immediate steps towards the establishment of a ferry from this shore to the Island for the accommodation of the public.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

The Southern Investigation.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton are engaged a Augusta, Ga., in investigating the affairs of the medical branch of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Smallpox Among Freedmen.

The Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina reports 260 cases of smallpox for the current month—a decrease of 130 from last month.

Richmond Courts.

It is in contemplation to adjourn the United States District Court at Richmond until October, when it is supposed that Chief Justice Chase may be induced to preside.

The Tax Bill.

The House expects to finish the Tax bill in Committee of the whole to-day. If necessary, the House will have a session to-night to complete it, so it can go to the printers, and come before the House for final action on Monday.

A Virginia Decision.

One of the reconstructed Virginia judges at Alexandria, yesterday, pronounced the Civil Rights bill unconstitutional, and announced that he would not obey it or respect it. The question came up on the admissibility of testimony of a colored witness.

Freedmen Kidnapped.

The Government is in possession of evidence going to show that a number of freedmen have been kidnapped from Georgia and smuggled off to Turk's Island, to do forced work in the salt mines, or transferred to agents engaged in the Cuban slave trade.

Santa Anna

has sent a delegation of his friends here to try and work up his case. They called upon Senor Romero, who refuses to countenance their schemes, as he deems Santa Anna an ambitious and dangerous man, in the interest of Maximilian. Secretary Seward as yet gives them no material encouragement.

Cotton in Mississippi and North Carolina.

General Thomas, late Bureau Commissioner for the State of Mississippi, and now on General Howard's staff, reports that before the war that State used to raise 1 000 000 bales of cotton, or nearly one quarter the entire yield of the United States. He thinks this year's crop will reach 600 000 bales. He says the best lands along the banks of the Mississippi river are being cultivated by Northern men, with adequate capital, who thus enjoy special facilities for securing labor and supplies over the old planters, who occupy the lands of the interior.

The flooding of the river banks, he thinks, will not injure the cotton crop; but if it should, replanting may be continued up to the middle of June with assurance of a good crop. Colonel Byron Laflin, of New York, who has a cotton plantation in North Carolina, gives a very flattering account of the prospective yield of that State.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.

$6,000,000 Gone to Europe This Morning.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The steamers *City of New York*, *Bavaria*, and *Virginia* sailed at noon to-day for Europe, taking out $6 000,000 in gold.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Removal of the Postmaster—Bradley, the Colored Lawyer, gives up his Cases.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Mr. Purnell, our Postmaster, has been rejected by the Senate. He is of the Johnson Union wing, and opposes the State registry law. It is believed that one of Governor Swann's special friends will get the appointment.

Bradley, the colored Boston lawyer, has withdrawn his cases from our Courts and retired in disgust. He commenced laying injunctions without authority of certain negroes alleged to be aggrieved.

Sailing of the "Virginia."

NEW YORK, May 26.—The iron screw steamship *Virginia*, Captain Power, sailed to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown (Cork harbor), with a full complement of cabin and a number of steerage passengers. Among them I find several from your city, forwarded here by W. A. Ramill, the Philadelphia agent of this line. The fine new steamship *Denmark* will be the succeeding vessel, and will leave on Saturday next, June 2.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Active preparations are making for the National Fair for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. A spacious building is now in course of erection at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. Gen. Augur has detailed a number of soldiers, who, acting as carpenters, this morning commenced the building.

From Boston.

BOSTON, May 26.—The trial of John Moran for shooting Mary Ellen Kearney, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Chief Justice Bigelow sentenced the prisoner to be hanged at such time as the Executive may designate. Previous to being sentenced, Moran addressed the Court, detailing his intimacy with his victim, and indicating wanton behavior on her part and jealousy on his, as the cause of the murder.

The Steamer "Propontis" at Boston.

BOSTON, May 26.—The steamer *Propontis*, from Liverpool on the 11th, for Philadelphia, arrived at this port this morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson Strong, Read, and Agnew.—The Court sitting at Harrisburg has entered the following judgments:—

Ferree vs. Thompson. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Thompson, Justice.

Anspach vs. Bast. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, Justice.

Ensworth et al. vs. The Commonwealth. Error to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lycoming county. The judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions is reversed, and judgment is now entered for the defendants; but the jury having found that the defendants pay the costs of prosecution, the record is remitted, with instructions that they be sentenced accordingly, as directed by the act of Assembly. Opinion by Strong, Justice.

District Court No. 1—Judge Hare.—Martin A. Kellogg vs. Ezra K. Conklin. An action to recover an amount claimed as commission on the sale of a lot of whisky for defendant. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $354 25.

O. & Wilson Davis to the use of Lewis Audenried vs. The Phœnix Insurance Company. An action on a policy of insurance for $5000 on the steamer *Meteor*, which was destroyed by fire. Jury out.

District Court in Banc—President Judge Sharswood and Judge Stroud.—The Court was engaged with the current and deferred motion lists. It being the regular month y judgment day, a number of judgments were entered for want of affidavits of defense.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—The current and deferred motion lists were before the Court. Judgments were entered in a number of cases which had been heretofore argued.

THE WORLD OF FASHION

Latest Modes for Dresses—The Changes in Styles for Bonnets and Chapeaux—The New Materials in Vogue, Etc. Etc. Etc.

To describe the gradual change of the fashions from week to week is a matter requiring more care and observation than would at first sight, appear to the readers of the fashion column, and so slight are the changes that take place in the course of seven days, that it is almost impossible to say anything new on the subject from one week to another. The foreign journals for the present week, however, teem with interesting news on this subject. Our French friends have, apparently, vied with each other in doing honor to our fair songstress, Adelina Patti; and, as it is their custom to show by their manner of dressing their admiration for anything or anybody, they have anorded us abundant opportunity to describe recent brilliant toilets. The following are a few of the most brilliant costumes lately worn in Paris, and our fair friends will find it to their advantage to bear in mind these descriptions in getting ready their wardrobes for the coming watering-place season:—A white tulle dress *bouillonnee* round the lower half of the skirt; a low coat bodice, made of straw-colored silk—the coat was vandyked, and the vandykes sashed together again with straw satin pipings; a deep flounce of *point d'Angleterre* was sewn all round the coat; a narrow *bouillonnee* of white tulle replaced the *berthe* round the shoulders. The head dress was composed of flat gold braid, with cameo on it—an effective style of bande et.

A second toilet, worn by a well-known *belle*, consisted of a white Chambery gauze dress, with wide pink satin stripes on it; under this a pink *glace* slip, shot with white. The gauze dress was in the Princesse form, and was cut out round the edge in wide vandykes. These vandykes were bordered with a notched out pink silk ruche, edged with narrow white blonde. The low bodice was plain, and had no other ornament save a small *revers* of pink silk with a crystal fringe round it. A pink moire waist band—not very wide—encircled the waist, and still narrower ones fell low at the side of the skirt.

A youthful *brune*, whose beauty created quite a sensation, made a very novel toilet. The dress was white, and of the material called *crepon de Chine*, which is almost as light as Chambery gauze, but coarser, and not so brilliant in effect. The dress was cut *a l'Empire*, and terminated with an immensely long train. Round the edge of the train there was a thick ruche of white tulle, headed with a garland of olive leaves in green velvet, the fruit being represented in gold. A peplum of white *crepon de Chine* was fastened at the waist, and the upper part was thickly covered with crystal beads, and the border richly embroidered to represent olive leaves. The peplum was quite of antique form, with long points at the sides and gold tassels at the four corners. The waistband was gold, and it fastened with a small jewelled clasp. The headdress was *a la* Josephine, and consisted of small ringlets on the forehead and of a garland of olive leaves, which formed a Benoiton on the throat; the comb at the back was jewelled.

For evening, white bodices, made entirely of lace are very much admired, and many ladies prefer them rather than the conventional low-necked and short-sleeved evening dress. To a great many a vision of a white neck, and fair round arms just gleam through lace, is far more attractive than the ordinary sight of bare shoulders and arms. A very costly and beautiful style of white bodice is made of guipure lace, worked excressly for the purpose; others, less expensive, and quite as pretty, are made of alternate rows of lace insertion and puffings of tulle or wash blonde.

This fashion of lace bodices, which will increase here as soon as the weather grows warmer, will introduce a novelty which has already been received with great favor abroad—that of out-door coverings in the same style. Short loose paletot in shape the same as the sack that has so long been fashionable with us, will be made of alternate rows of Chantilly insertion and guipure lace, separated by rows of narrow velvet ribbon. These paletots will be trimmed all round with ruches of lace, set on with passementerie or bugle gimp, and it is certain that few street garments will be more beautiful.

In Paris the new fashions are generally to be seen upon the race course, which is much frequented by ladies of the highest rank; and the newest and most elegant toilets are to be seen there long before they have made their appearance anywhere else.

"It was curious," writes a well-known Paris correspondent, "to observe at the last races to what extent blue prevailed; it is certainly the favorite color of the season, and few happier selections could be made for a daylight hue. The fashionable shade is called the Empress blue; it is not the same shade as that introduced some nine years ago—which was somewhat of the corn-flower blue—but far brighter. It is neither light nor dark, but rather an intense turquoise; altogether one of the most beautiful tones of color I have ever seen, especially in satin.

"Many of these dresses were worn with casaques to match, bordered with cross-cut bands of white silk. The casaques fitted the figure, and were cut out in square basques, which, in addition to the white silk bands, were further ornamented with crystal beads and white biond.

"A very elegant toilet consisted of blue *gros grain*; the skirt was trimmed at the edge with a narrow plaiting of white silk, headed with a cross-cut band of blue corded with white. The skirt was trimmed so as to simulate a tunic with five wide sash ends of blue silk corded with white; the longest end falling naturally in the centre of the back breadth. A small *paletot-sac* to match, trimmed with a cross-cut band of blue and a white ruche, a Lambaie bonnet with a wreath of blue convolvuls, completed the toilet.

"Several ladies of the fashionable world, whose names are well known in society, wore blue toilets. Mme la Comtesse de Pierres appeared in a rich blue silk dress, with montants of Cluny guipure on every breadth of the skirt. Mme la Princess de la Tremoille, in a similar costume; Mme de Bilhem, in blue striped with white, a blue Pamela bonnet studded with daisies; and a host of others too tedious to catalogue of this particular bright dye. In fact, blue was everywhere, wherever the eye rested it was certain to be on one of these pretty fresh toilets, in which the new blue predominated. It might have been an Oxford and Cambridge boat race, instead of a Paris race-course.

"The Princess Metternich drove on to the course in her well-known yellow barouche, drawn by four horses, driven by two postilions in yellow velvet jackets and black facings. The servants in yellow liveries and with powdered heads. The occupant of this showy turnout was very simply dressed in black silk, with a wide pink sash, and a black silk casquet, with a pink bow and ends at the back, and another on the sleeve. A small black tulle Pamela bonnet, with a rose at one side, and fastened with pink strings. Mme de Gallifet wore a similar toilette, with the exception of white trimmings being substituted for the pink ones, less uncommon, but certainly not so original.

"One of the prettiest toilettes I saw was an apricot silk dress shot with white. The skirt was trimmed with three rows of black velvet fringed with crystal. The front breadth was ornamented at each side with bows of black velvet formed of loops and long crystal aiguillettes. The casaque was a peplum with pointed basques, and over it there was a black velvet waistband embroidered and fringed with crystal. A large Henry IV bow fastened the band at the side, and a similar bow decorated the left shoulder and fell with two long ends on the skirt. A black tulle bonnet covered thickly with a shower of crystal beads, with no other ornament save a large tea rose at the side, completed this very stylish toilette."

The various trimmings which the present season brings us are extremely pretty. For instance, a black velvet ribbon, embroidered in stars of white silk, alternating with tiny stars of mother-of-pearl. This trimming is a great favorite for trimming sacks and mourning dresses; and some extravagant ladies go so far as to loop up their dresses with it. For very rich dresses the guipure laces, headed with jet are esteemed beautiful; as also are the guipures embroidered with straw. The latter have a very fine effect on such silks as corn color, cherry, or bright blue.

In bonnets the variety becomes more bewildering every day. The following are some of the most beautiful we have seen during the week:—

First, A gipsy bonnet of fine white tulle, surrounded with violets, clustered with dewdrops. The strings are of ribbons to match the flowers, with violets placed down the ribbons for about two inches on each side. This was one of the prettiest and most elegant bonnets we have seen. Second Another was of white chip, trimmed with small pink flowers brought down close in front, so as to rest against the forehead; strings of pink ribbon. Third. A small gipsy of pale blue crepe was made in small puffs, and trimmed inside with a white rose, set in ruching or crepe; strings of crepe, cut very wide, and trimmed down each side with a small ruching of the same.—*N. Y. News.*

—A pull of 250 pounds is the maximum effort which a good horse can exert for a mile.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, May 26, 1866.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer, owing to the late news from Europe, which is more favorable. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 5-20s sold at 101¼. 108 was bid for 6s of 1881; 101¼ for 7 30s; and 94¾ for 10-40s. City loans are in demand and higher; the new issue sold at 97¼@98, the latter rate an advance of 1¼.

Railroad shares are firmly held. Pennsylvania sold at 54¼, no change; Catawissa preferred at 28½, an advance of ½; Lehigh Valley at 61½, an advance of ½; and Reading at 55-44, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37½ for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are unchanged. Hestonville sold at 20, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 22¾@23. 56½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 56 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; 12 for Ridge Avenue; and 35½ for Union.

Bank shares are in demand at full prices. Penn Township sold at 51½; 140 was bid for First National; 140 for Philadelphia; 121½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 29½ for Mechanics'; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62½ for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were in fair demand. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 27¼@27½, the latter rate an advance of ½; preferred do. at 34¼@34½, a slight advance; and Lehigh Navigation at 54½, no change. 15 was bid for Susquehanna Canal; 53½ for Delaware Division; and 66 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 6¼@6½, no change.

Gold was less active this morning, and rather lower, opening at 139½, fell off and sold at 139 at 11 o'clock, 138¾ at 12 M., and 139 at 1 P. M.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The export of gold by the steamers to-day will amount to six millions of dollars; making for the week, including the sum sent overland to Boston for shipment by the *China* last Wednesday, $11,000,000. Since the beginning of May the aggregate export is twenty-two millions, which, assuming that the whole has been supplied out of the Treasury of the United States, to be deducted from the balances held on the 1st of May, would still leave the large sum of fifty four millions available for export through the summer months if required. Of this sum, about twenty two millions belong to the holders of Gold Notes or Certificates of Deposit, and thirty-two millions to the Treasury of the United States. The following figures, we have reason to say, may be relied upon as closely reflecting the Treasury Gold movement since the 1st of May, including all the offices:—

Gold in Treasury May 1, 1866		$76,676,000
Increase of deposits for gold notes		15,500,000
Received for customs at New York	$9 306 000	
And at the out ports	3,102,000	— 12 408,000
Total in gross		$102,584,000 0
Interest paid since May 1 at New York	$12,114 000	
And at all other offices	3 500,000	
Together	$15,614,000	
Sales of gold since May 1, approximated	32,500,000	— 48,114 000
Balance in Treasury May 26		$54,470.000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1220 Pa 5s	00	100 sh Sch Nav	b60 27⅛
$400 do	90	100 sh do	27⅛
$4500 City 6s new	93⅛	200 sh Sch Nv pf	34½
$2000 do	KSO 97	200 sh do	b30 34½
$3000 do	KSO 97⅛	500 sh do	60
$700 do	KSO 97⅛	500 sh do	b30 6⅛
$3000 do	98	100 sh Lehigh Nav	52
$2000 C & A 6s	44	24 sh do	52⅛
$200 do	94	3 sh do	52⅛
$3000 do	94½	11 sh do	52⅛
$1000 U S 5-20s 62	101⅛	12 sh do	52⅛
$500 N Pa R 10s	112	25 sh Leh Val	61⅛
$3000 War & Era 7s	85	100 sh Read	c 55-44
158 sh Penn R lots b5	54⅜	300 sh Black Heath	3⅜
200 sh Catawissa pf	s30 28½	50 sh Mech'v. R	20

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139½	139¾
American Silver, 4s and 5s	131	133

Compound Interest Notes:

"	"	June, 1864	11⅝ 11⅞
"	"	July, 1864	11⅛ 11⅜
"	"	August, 1864	10⅛ 10⅜
"	"	October, 1864	9⅛ 9⅜
"	"	Dec., 1864	8⅛ 8⅜
"	"	May, 1865	6⅛ 6⅜
"	"	August, 1865	4⅞ 5⅛
"	"	Sept., 1865	4⅛ 4⅜
"	"	October, 1865	3⅛ 4⅛

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, May 24, 1866:—

	Tons. Cwt.
Total anthracite coal for week	94,099 18
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	6,911 03
Total of all kinds for week	101,011 01
Previously this year	1 393,937 16
Total	1,494 948 17
To same time last year	1 178,282 16

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 26.—The foreign news made public this morning has had little or no effect on the prices of general merchandise, but in financial circles it has caused a more cheerful feeling.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is scarce, and

LITERATURE

CHANDOS. A Novel. By "Ouida." J. B. Lippincott & Co.

"Ouida" has given us three novels, each of which attracted attention on its first appearance, but none of which possess the elements of permanent popularity. The literary world was startled by the appearance of "Granville de Vigne," some years ago; it was pleasantly scandalized by the avidity with which "Strathmore" was sought after in the early part of the winter, and we predict for "Chandos" a popularity as great and as transient as its predecessors. The story is written in a style which we may aptly term literary champagne.

It is light, frothy, brilliant, and sparkling. It seems as though such characters as are described would naturally talk in just the very manner which "Ouida" portrays. We are at a loss to judge of the sex of the author or authoress from the work, and have hardly any more clue than that found in the *nom de plume*. If it is a lady, she must have mixed freely with the fastest sort of Continental life, and evidently knows more of the world than the rest of her fair sisters; and we are inclined to think it is a woman, as there are certain strokes in the plot which would hardly have been introduced by a man. It is a deliciously spicy, racy, wicked sort of production, and just such a one as every one will abuse and every one will read. We have spoken of its conversational style, amusing and piquant; we will quote a few paragraphs, merely as a sample:—

"Did you see Chandos' trap in the ring to-day? Four in-hand *greys*, set of outriders, cream-and-silver liveries—prettiest thing ever seen in the park," said Winters of the First Guards.

"Chandos has given six thousand for Wild Geranium—best bit of blood out of Danesbury; safe to win at the Ducal," said the Marquis of Bawood.

"Chandos has bought the Titians at the Duc de Vallere's sale; the nation ought to have bidden for them," said the Earl of Bougemont.

"Nation's much better off; he's given them to the country," said Stentor, a very great art-critic.

"You don't mean it?" said the Duke of Argentine. "That man would give his head away."

"And if the Cabinet bid for it they might keep in office," said George Lorn, who was a cynical dandy.

"Flora has been faithful three months; Chandos is a sorcerer!" yawned Sir Phipps Lacy, talking of a beautiful sovereign of the equivocal world.

"Chandos has a bottomless purse my dear Sir Phipps; there's the key to Flora's new constancy," said John Trevenna.

"You have read Lucrece,' of course? There is no writer in Europe like Chandos—such wit, such pathos, such power. I had the early sheets before it was published," said the Duchess of Belamour, proud of her privilege.

"'Lucrece' is the most marvellous thing since 'Pelham.'"

"The most poetic since Byron!"

"Oh, it is a poem in prose!"

"And yet such exquisite satire!"

"Alfred de Musset never probed human nature so deeply!"

"Shelley never attained more perfect art."

"Certainly not! you know it is in the sixth edition already?"

"Of course! every one is reading it."

So the talk ran round at a garden-party near Richmond, among the guests of a Bourbon prince, and for once the proverb was wrong, and the absent was found by his friends in the right, with a universal vote of adoration. When the sun is at his noon, and they are basking in his light, the whole floral world turn after him in idolatry; if he ever set, perhaps they hang their heads, and hug the night-damp, and nod together in condemnation of the spots that dimmed their fallen god's beauty; they have never spoken of them before, but they have all seen them; and then the judicious flower will sigh a vote of censure. * * * * * *

"How late are you!" cried the Countess de la Vivarol, making room for him beside her in a summer concert-room, as the idol of the hour appeared at last for half an hour in the prince's grounds. Madame de la Vivarol was the most bewitching of Parisiennes, and the loveliest of court beauties, with a form as exquisite as Pauline Bonaparte's, and hazel eyes of the divinest mischief and languor. A fairer thing than this fairest of fashionable empresses was never seen at Longchamps on a great race-day, or in the Salle des Marechaux at a reception; yet, such is the ingratitude or inconstancy of nature, Chandos looked less at her than at a strange face some distance from him, although he had for the last two years been no more rivalled near the charming countess than if she had worn a silver label or a silver collar round her neck to denote his proprietorship, like his retriever Beau Sire, or his pet deer down at Clarencieux. Madame noted the *lese-majeste*: she was not a woman to forgive it, and still less a woman to complain of it.

"They are talking about 'Lucrece,' Ernest. They worship it," she said, dropping her lovely, mellow, laughing, starlike eyes on him. They had fallen on him with effect, twenty months before, in the soft moonlight on a certain balcony at Compiegne.

He laughed. He cared little what the world said of him; he had ruled it too long to be its slave.

"I deed! And do the read it?"

"Yes. They *do* read *you*," laughed Madame, too, "though they would swear to you on hearsay just so warmly. All the world idolizes the book."

"Ah! I would prefer half a dozen who would criticize it."

"*Tais-toi*. How ungrateful you are!"

"Because my head does not get turned? That was Sulla's worse crime to mankind. They say 'Lucrece' is a masterpiece *because* it is in its fifth edition, and they expect me to be intoxicated with such discerning applause," said Chandos, with his melodious, amused laugh, clear and gay as a woman's. Fame had come to him so young, he had gained the world's incense with so little effort, that he held both in a certain nonchalant mockery.

"To be sure! when men go mad if they get one grain of applause, it is very discourteous in you to keep cool when you have a hundred. What a reflection it is upon them! Where are you looking, Ernest?"

"Where can I be looking?" he said, with a smile, as he turned his eyes full upon her. It would not have done to confess to the countess that he was scarcely heeding her words because a face rarer to him had caught his gaze in the fashionable crowd.

The countess gave a little skeptical meaning arch of her delicate eyebrows. "She is very beautiful, *mon ami*, but her beauty will not do for you."

"Why?"

There was a little eagerness in the tone, and an unconscious self-betrayal that she had penetrated his thoughts.

"Because the passage to it will be terrible," said Madame de la Vivarol, with a shiver of her perfumed laces. Her teeth were set in rage under the soft, laughing, rose-hued lips; but she could play her pretty, care-ess vaudeville without a sign of jealousy.

"Terrible! you pique my curiosity. I have no jealousness, though, for tempests in my love affairs.

En l'amour si rien n'est amer.
Qu'on est sot de ne pas aimer!
Si tout l'est au degre supreme,
Quand est sot alors que l'on aime!

Terrible, too? In what way?"

"*Sur la porte du mariage*," said La Vivarol, with a silvery laugh.

Chandos laughed, too, as he leaned over her chair.

"Terrible indeed, then. It were too much to pay for a Helen! You have disenchanted me at once: so tell me now who she is."

"Not I! I am not a master of the ceremonies." There was a certain dark, angry flash under the curl of her silky lashes that he knew very well.

"I am a little out of your favor to day, Heloise?" said Chandos, accusedly. The passing storm of a mistress's jealousy was the darkest passage his cloudless and insouciant life had encountered. "I know my crime: I was not at your reception last night."

"Weren't you?" asked La Vivarol, with the most perfect air of indifferent surprise. "I could not tell who was and who was not. How I detest your English crushes!"

"Nevertheless, that was my sin," laughed Chandos. "What excuse can I make? If I tell you I was writing a sonnet in your name, you would tell me we solace ourselves more materially and unfaithfully. If I said I feared my thousand rivals, you would not be likely to believe that any more. There is nothing for it but the truth."

"Well, tell it, then."

"Ma belle, the truth will be that I was at Alvarina's debut in *Rigoletto*, and supped afterwards with her and Rahel."

"Alvarina! that gaunt, brown Roman! and you call yourself fastidious, Ernest?" cried Madame la Comtesse.

"A great, brown Roman—Alvarina! The handsomest singer that ever crossed the Alps! So much for feminine prejudice," thought Chandos; but he knew the sex too well too utter his thoughts aloud, or he would not have been forgiven so bewitchingly as he was, while he lingered to listen to a cantata, exchanged words with a hundred different people, who vied with each other to catch a syllable from the leader and darling of the hour, disentangled himself from Madame de la Vivarol, the Duchess of Argentine, and a score of titled beauties, who cared for no other at their side as they cared for him, and made his way at last to where his drag stood at the gates in the bright light of a May evening at seven o'clock.

So much for the frothy style of the work which is just now the rage in our fashionable circles. Its easy morality can be readily distinguished, and as it deals in no character who has less than £10,000 a year, our readers may rest assured that any of the sins it depicts are written in French, which we all know takes away all the harm.

A few words as to the plot. There are two heroes. The principal, one Ernest Chandos, is a rich, feted, petted favorite, of whom the extract we give above speaks. The other, John Trevenna, is an apparently jovial, but really scheming, wily, treacherous villain, who worms himself into the confidence of Chandos and ruins him. The reason for his extraordinary hatred is darkly shadowed forth in the prologue, but is never openly declared until the end of the work, when it is pointed out. Trevenna is Chandos' bastard brother. The great body of the work is given up to the slow process by which the false friend wrecks the financial prospects of his too trusting patron. The venemous treachery of the one and the confidence of the other are alike delineated, but we must protest against such a character as 'Trevenna,' and are sure that the readers of the work will agree with us in our opinion that there never could have existed such a man. We can understand how a man can murder a family of eight fellow-creatures; we can understand any moderate amount of deceit; but that one who is taken by another out of a jail, fostered, enriched, placed in Parliament, and made a great man of, can for a space of twenty years bend all his energies to ruin his benefactor—it is impossible. Finally, however, the hero, who in spite of his affectations and nonsense has our sympathy, comes into possession of his wealth again. He discovers that his evil genius, then a Prime Minister, made his fortune by fraud and usury, and threatens to expose him to the world. Exposure meant death with 'Travenna,' and as he is about to end his life with his own hands, 'Chandos' forgives his wrongs and promises secrecy.

To deny to the work deep interest, considerable dramatic power, and a creative faculty of no mean order, would be unjust. When you read the work, it is with absorbing attention; it can pass away hours most pleasantly, but when you lay it by you can recall no good which has been inculcated by its pages. It has no moral, as it has no morality; it is the butterfly creature of a day, but is admirable while it lasts. It is unnecessary for us to recommend, it as all will read it anyhow.

—The appearance of "Chandos" recalls to mind the previous production of "Ouida's" pen, "Strathmore." It is a novel like "Chandos" in all its peculiarities, and will probably be re-read by many after the perusal of its successor which we have noticed above.

JOSH BILLINGS—HIS BOOK. G. W. Carleton, New York. Philadelphia Agents: Ashmead & Evans, No. 724 Chesnut street.

When Artemus Ward first published his humorous work, it made a sensation, not because of any great merit, but because the hideous form of orthography being a novelty, attracted attention. His second book was flat, stale, and unprofitable, and with its failure we had hoped that the last of this style had appeared. We must confess, therefore, that we opened "Josh Billings—His Book," with a sinking of spirit. Billings labors under a great disadvantage. The idea of the work is not original, the illustrations are not funny, the paper is bad, and the topography might be easily improved. But all extraneous obstacles melt into perfect insignificance when we consider that the draw back to success caused by the author himself.

First of all, what possible wit is there in misspelling? What form or shape of humor is there in spelling "use" "uz," "dog" "dorg," and "horse" "hoss?" What constitutes the fun in so murdering the laws of Lindley Murray that it is a matter for a translator, rather than a reader, to understand a work? We cannot see the point in thus seeking to make a stroke of wit by covering up the insipidity by vile spelling. If there is anything like humor in what is being written, then the quicker it reaches the reader's mind, the more powerful and pungent will be the effect. Shakespeare hath it that "brevity is the soul of wit;" and what would the bard think were he compelled to wade through a barbarous jargon in order to distil a spoonful of mirth? If a writer had that rare power of so putting things as to make them appear ridiculous, then it is worse than useless, it is positively injurious to his powers to weigh down his jokes with hideous phraseology. If nothing else, therefore, tended to ruin the pages of "Josh Billings, His Book," this one peculiarity would be quite sufficient to disgust all ordinarily intelligent readers.

Laying aside this disadvantage, we must state that, having heard Billings as a lecturer, we were wofully disappointed in the subject-matter of the book. The main point of his wit lay in the rapidity with which he changed his subjects. One of his best points was his continual reference to "Answers to Correspondents," which, although not humorous in themselves, were made so by the sudden change of thought. But when we see the answer set down in a distinct chapter they lose much of their excellence. Yet, with all its defects, the book shows more merit than any which we have seen of the same kind. It has more true vim than Artemus Ward's, but we deprecate the whole system of misspelling. Orpheus C. Kerr scorned to use it, and made a far greater hit than any of those who sought to manufacture wit out of misspelt words. As a candid opinion, we cannot recommend Billings, except as an antidote for rush of blood to the head.

—Matthew Arnold has lately published three papers on "The Study of Celtic Literature," which are among the best things that he has written, being excellent specimens of intelligent and judicial criticism, and containing, in small space, a deal of curious and interesting matter. As regards Celtic literature, he occupies a middle ground, avoiding the mistaken enthusiasm of those who find all the traditions of past ages therein, chief among whom must be reckoned the Rev. Edward Davies, the author of "The Mythology and Rites of the British Druids," and the over-critical skepticism of those who find it little but a mass of imaginative rubbish of comparatively recent date. Speaking of one department of Celtic literature, that of the Welsh, he states, on the authority of one who is no friend to its high pretensions, that "the Myvyrian manuscripts alone, now deposited in the British Museum, amount to forty-seven volumes of poetry, of various sizes, containing about 4700 pieces of poetry, in 16,000 pages, besides about 2000 englynion or epigrammatic stanzas. There are also in the same collection fifty-three volumes of prose, or about 15,300 pages, containing a great many curious documents on various subjects. Besides these, which were purchased of the widow of the celebrated Owen Jones, the editor of the 'Myvyrian Archæology,' there are a vast number of collections of Welsh manuscripts in London and in the libraries of the gentry of the principalities."

—Mr. Dixon, editor of the London *Athenæum*, will visit this country in August.

—A monument is about to be erected at Nice to the memory of Ernst, the violinist.

—Mr. Dickens receives two thousand pounds sterling for the series of thirty readings he is giving in London.

—Mr. S. C. Hall is now in Paris, making arrangements for the publication of an illustrated catalogue of the great Paris Exhibition.

—Mr. E. P. Hollister, who has been to France for the purpose of obtaining *materiel* for his "Life of Lafayette," returned to New York by a late steamer.

—Hon. A. W. Thayer, United States Consul at Trieste, is about to publish, in Berlin, the first volume of his "Life of Beethoven." Mr. Thayer has been engaged on the work for fifteen years.

—"George Elliot," the author of "Adam Bede," has just finished a new novel, which will shortly be published by the Messrs. Blackwood. The title is, "Felix Holt, the Radical," and the time the stormy period of the first Reform bill.

—The Bishop of Exeter entered his eighty-ninth year on the sixth of May, having been born at Bridgewater on the sixth day of May, 1778. He is the oldest graduate of Oxford now living, having taken his B. A. degree in June, 1705, when he was only seventeen years of age.

—A new paper called *The American Journal of Numismatics* has been issued in New York by Mr. Frank H. Norton, Librarian of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library. It proposes to become the exponent of the opinions and defender of the interests of all who make archæology and numismatics their study.

—The *Catholic World* for June, full of various interesting papers, is out; the second number of the *Crescent Monthly*, a first-class literary magazine, published in New Orleans, is also out. *The Land we Love* is the name of another excellent Southern magazine, devoted to literature and politics, the first number of which has just been issued. It is published at Charlotte, N. C., and is edited by General D. H. Hill, late of the Confederate army.

—Among the latest announcements of English publishers is a sort of Spurgeon Jest Book, with the title:—"Anecdotes and Stories of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, now first collected and arranged." The *London Review* says of it:—"This must not take to itself the credit of being the earliest clerical budget of wit. There was a 'Sterne's Convivial Jester, or That's Your Sort.'"

—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. have prepared new editions of the following excellent works:—"Lives of the Early Martyrs;" "Life of St. Vincent de Paul;" and "The Controversy between Pope and Maguire." They have also issued "A Popular Life of St. Patrick," from the pen of a talented and worthy priest. This work is, as its title indicates, intended for general circulation among the people, and will prove a very useful and valuable addition to Irish literature.

—It is believed that Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar" will extend to four volumes, as the second only goes as far as the passing of the Rubicon.

—The latest criticism upon "Ecce Homo" is that of Lord Shaftesbury, who expressed his opinion of that work in the following terms:—"See how men are deluded, how they are misled by those who should be better guides. I confess I was perfectly aghast the other day when speaking to a clergyman, and asking him his opinion of that most pestilential book ever vomited, I think, from the jaws of hell; I mean 'Ecce Homo.' When I asked him what was his opinion of that book he deliberately told me—he being a great professor of Evangelical religion—that that book had excited his deepest admiration, and that he did not hesitate to say that it had conferred great benefit upon his own soul. Why, if we are to have this miserable and uncertain teaching, if the guides to whom we look for light and help can approve such works as that, how can we expect that the mass of the people, the mass even of the educated middle classes, who are supposed to think for themselves, will not be led to wander out of the right way?" The booksellers do not copy this notice in the advertisements.

—In a book just published in London, called "Charles Lamb, His Friends, His Haunts, and His Books," Lamb's personal appearance is thus described:—"There was a large but fine head on the small, spare body, and the two 'immaterial' legs, as Thomas Hood called them, catching 'Elia's' own tone. About his face, apart from its expression, was an ancient quaintness—being full of wiry lines, with a deep earnestness about the brows, a rather hooked nose, and decided mouth. We all knew these old-fashioned faces, full of character—but we do not meet so often that touching, half-melancholy smile under which his more observant friends saw lingering a sense of old troubles—nor those wonderful eyes, the lamps of the whole face—glittering, turning,—*yeux percans*—looking, as Mr. Proctor said, as it 'they would pick up pins and needles.'"

—M. Feuillet de Conches has addressed a note to the editor of the *Athenæum* in reference to the letters of Marie Antoinette, which were published last year by M. d'Hunolstein, to whom he was said to have sold the forged manuscripts, and the charges brought against him by the *Allgemeine Zeitung* in connection therewith, and with some forged letters of Racine, the substance of which we gave a week or two since. M. Feuillet contradicts the statement of the German paper; from the first paragraph to the last there is not one word of truth in it. As regards the letters of Marie Antoinette, he knew nothing of them until they were published. The history of the Racine letters is a pure invention. the story of the blank leaves said to be missing from autographs of the last century, in the Imperial Library, the abstraction of which is laid to his door, he declares to be another invention; he not only never consulted any documents of that period, his researches extending only in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but the documents in question were never mutilated. Nor was there ever anything like a reclamation made either against himself or anybody else, as is proved by the official communication of the Minister of the Interior. What his anonymous German accuser will say to all this remains to be seen. For the letters of Marie Antoinette, which lie at the bottom of this controversy, M. Louis Blanc, who ought to be a good judge of the matter, affirms that he is not surprised that their authenticity is questioned, and that he feels bound to say that, after having paid due attention to the controversy to which they have given rise, he is most decidedly under the impression that they are not genuine.

—Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald has enlarged and greatly improved his paper, the *City Item*. The *Item* has been established for nearly twenty years, and is at present an ably-conducted and extremely readable literary journal.

—A newspaper, entitled *The Hub of the Universe*, is to be issued at the "Hub," about the 18th of June.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

New Move on the European Chess-Board.

From the Tribune.

If Louis Napoleon, by his speech at Auxerre (or by the interpolated account of it in the *Moniteur*), did not mean to pledge himself to the support of Italy and Prussia, he undoubtedly wished to be understood so at Vienna. The speech contained the significant hint to the Austrian Government that if France, "detesting the treaties of 1815," and always sympathizing with the "national aspirations of oppressed peoples," especially with those of Italy, which a few years ago, by the cession of Savoy, enabled France to "rectify" a part of her frontier, should once more unite all her forces with those of Italy and Prussia, the aggregate strength of the two belligerent parties would be very materially changed.

Should France remain neutral, the strength of the two parties would be about as follows:—Prussia and Italy together have a population of 40,000,000 souls, and their armies, put on a war footing, will together number about 1,000,000 men.

On the other hand, we have Austria, with 35,000,000, and the minor German States, with 17,000,000, together 42,000,000 of inhabitants, and also mustering an army of about 1,000,000 men. The Federal Diet pledged itself, on the 9th of May, against Prussia, with the exception, however, of Mecklenburg and the XVth and XVIIth *curiæ* (which means a majority of the following States:—Oldenburg, Anhalt, Schwartzburg, and the four free cities). Of these States, Mecklenburg would be prevented, by her geographical position, from furnishing a contingent to a Federal army directed against Prussia, and some of the others might endeavor to remain neutral; but, on the whole, the contingent of the minor States to the Federal army may, since May 9, be set down as the certain ally of Austria. This would nearly balance the strength of the two parties.

The alliance of France with the opponents of Austria would insure the success of the latter. For Austria, with its many discontented provinces, to resist the onset of three powers as consolidated and homogeneous as Prussia, Italy, and France, is out of the question. The Court of Vienna is, of course, fully conscious of this fact. Louis Napoleon, moreover, has taken special pains to urge it upon the immediate attention of Austria, and to that end has despatched a special envoy to Vienna. The Austrian papers maintain that this messenger was to request the Austrian Government to make certain concessions with regard to the Venetian question, and they claim to have trustworthy authority for stating that the result of the negotiations entered into between Austria and France is calculated to effect a total change in the present course of political events, as it would relieve Austria of the double burden of carrying on war simultaneously in the North and the South.

The purport of all this is clear. The Austrian papers speak of an arrangement which would provide for the cession of a part or the whole of Venetia, if in return France and Italy would pledge themselves not to assist Prussia, which, with its 19,000,000 of inhabitants, would thus be left alone, at war with opponents commanding more than 50,000,000.

The next European mail is likely to bring more detailed accounts of these new negotiations. It is, in the meantime, clear that such an arrangement must have presented itself to the minds of Austrian statesmen as the most advantageous that, in view of the threatening attitude of France, could be obtained. They all know, and openly admit that Venetia, year for year, is for Austria source a of greater expenditure than income; that this burden is growing heavier every year; and that, in any European complication, Venetia is the most vulnerable point of the empire. By selling Venetia, Austria would get rid of its greatest danger, with a fair prospect of now solving the Gordian knot of German unity at the expense of Prussia.

"Ilias in Nuce."

From the Tribune.

The telegraph sent us the Cabinet speeches so late on Wednesday evening that we could not comment upon them. Perhaps our readers would like to know just what the Cabinet did say, therefore we reproduce each speech in a nutshell:—

I. *The President.*—No speech. Much obliged. Support "particularly gratifying under existing circumstances." Go to the Secretaries.

II. *The Secretary of State.*—The old man not at home. Off to Auburn. You have seen his three columns, perhaps. If *he* were here ——.

III. *The Secretary of the Navy.*—Thanks. Mid night talk should be discouraged in decent families. Will stand by the Administration and policy, and "rights of the States." Go home, and don't keep people out of their beds!

IV. *The Secretary of War.*—Speech written. Didn't speak before because Lincoln had been killed. Public duties executive. Has "avoided trenching"—the amiable man! When Johnson became President, the Rebellion was considerably smashed. I first thought that there should be negro suffrage. After "calm and full discussion," my mind yielded to "adverse arguments" and "practical difficulties." The President has recognized the right of Congress to admit its members! I advised approval of Freedmen's Bureau bill—don't say whether I like Civil Rights bill or not. Do not like Reconstruction plan—third section especially. Neither "wisdom, necessity, nor justice" in disfranchising Rebels—mark that. "Practical difficulties" against enfranchising loyalists? Oh, Mr. Stanton! is this your devotion to principle? Recognize "constitutional rights of legislative, judicial, and executive" departments, entertaining "respect"—and much other euphistic talk! Oh, Mr. Stanton!

V. *The Secretary of the Treasury.*—I go the whole figure, and "my deliberate judgment" sustains the President. Ballot-box will sustain him also. I believe in the people of the United States. The President holds no doubtful attitude! His policy is a good policy; where's there a better policy? Give us a better policy, and we go for it; but, if you do not, we will sink or swim with this one. (Hearty cheers.) Congress has been six months tinkering and cannot make a policy, so it can't. Not wise enough to amend the Constitution, for every third Congressman is a Constitutional tinker. (Tut! Tut! Good words, good words! Mr. Secretary.) Why don't the Congressional Jupiter Tonans so amend the Constitution as to change representation? Yes; why? If Johnson didn't do as he ought to do, why was he not taken to task during the recess, and if the Union party does not do something better, its days are numbered. (Oh! oh!) Why not have spoken about finances, Mr. Secretary? *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, Mr. Secretary, for you made a very unwise speech.

VI. *The Postmaster-General.*—Everything is lovely. The President is all right, Congress is all right, the country is all right, the Rebels are coming all right. Sorry that Congress and President cannot agree, for I need not tell you that the Union party saved the nation from armed rebellion. President and Congress are coming all right—not so far apart now as when Congress met. We will all be lovely once more—but it is very late, and more speech has been made than was intended, so good night, and come again.

VII. *The Attorney-General.*—Very sorry; couldn't speak; excuse me.

VIII. *The Secretary of the Interior.*—As to the President's policy, the least said by me the better. But I won't distrust the Union party, nor betray it nor make speeches to Copperheads; so stay away with your fiddles, for I'll not talk to you to-night.

The President and His Cabinet—The Administration Policy.

From the Times.

The public will be gratified by the evidence afforded on Wednesday last of the attitude held by the President's Cabinet towards the policy of his Administration. It is always well to have the views of men holding posts of so much influence and responsibility, upon the leading political questions of the day, distinctly understood. During a very critical period of Mr. Lincoln's Administration a caucus of Union Senators appointed a committee of nine to wait upon the President and demand the dismissal of Mr. Seward. The committee was courteously received, and Judge Collamer, who was its chairman, read a written address urging the importance of *united* Cabinet councils, in order to a vigorous administration of public affairs. Each member of the committee, being called upon in turn by the President for his opinions, concurred in this view of the case, and insisted upon the absolute necessity of a concurrence, on the part of every member of his Cabinet, with the President in the principles and policy of his Administration. Mr. Lincoln withheld any expression of his own sentiments, but said there was one question he wished each Senator to consider carefully and to answer to his own conscience—and that was this: "You urge," said he, "the importance of having each member of my Cabinet agree *with me*; but are you not *really* the most anxious that I should have a Cabinet, every member of which will agree *with you*." When they were prepared to answer this question he begged them to come back, and he would give them another interview. If agreement with *him* was what they really wanted, that was already secured. The Committee did not return.

The present Senate has not evinced any special anxiety that the President should have the united support of his Cabinet. But it is just as important now as ever before—and the Senate probably will offer no opposition to any measure which may be necessary to secure it. The demonstration of Wednesday shows that, with the exception of Mr. Speed, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, the President's Cabinet is united in support of the general principles by which his administration is guided and governed. Mr. Speed simply evaded any expression of opinion whatever, while Mr. Harlan, with equal frankness and greater ingenuity, sought to convey the impression that the President's policy was "in betrayal of the confidence reposed in him by the Union party," and that no one could expect him, Mr. Harlan, to be "guilty of ingratitude so glaringly dishonorable." This is slightly Peecksniffian, and quite characteristic; it indicates unmistakably that Mr. Harlan, as well as Mr. Speed, contemplates an early retirement.

Mr. Seward, in his calm and comprehensive speech at Auburn, merely reaffirmed, in clear and statesmanlike terms, the principles he has always held as to the means by which the States lately in rebellion can, with greatest safety and wisdom, be restored to their relations with the Federal Government. They are precisely the same which he held under President Lincoln, and which President Johnson is simply striving to carry into practical effect. He believes them to be the only principles which the Government, acting under the authority and within the limitations imposed upon its power by the Constitution, has a right to make the basis of its action; and he sustains this belief by arguments which address themselves with great force to the judgment and candor of the country.

Secretary Stanton's position on the subject has been open to more doubt and misrepresentation, perhaps, than that of any other member of the Cabinet. As we said a few days since, his time and energies have been so fully devoted to the practical details of his own department, that he has had but slight connection with the political action of the Government. But in his address on Wednesday he pays a marked tribute to the patriotism and devotion with which the President has sought to secure the peace and tranquillity of the country on just and sure foundations, and declares his own cordial concurrence, from the beginning, with the measures by which he has sought to accomplish that object.

Nor does he hesitate to express, in distinct and emphatic terms, his dissent from the plan of restoration reported by the joint Committee of Congress, especially the *third* section of the amendment to the Constitution disfranchising the great mass of the Southern people until 1870. He says that in his judgment "every proper incitement to Union in the South should be fostered and cherished, and for Congress to limit its own power by constitutional amendment for the period of four years might be deplorable in its results." While he accords to those who differ equal honesty with himself, he says that "as the proposed plan now stands, he is unable to perceive the necessity, justice, or wisdom of the measure."

Secretary McCulloch was most emphatic and distinct in declaring his adhesion to the President's plan, though he said that, if a better one can be devised, one better calculated to restore peace and harmony to the Union, there is no man who will embrace it with more alacrity than the President himself. But the best evidence of its wisdom, he thinks, is found in the fact that after six months of effort Congress has not been able to agree upon anything it is willing to offer in its place. The only amendment to the Constitution which he thinks important is the one changing the basis of representation, and it was not the President's fault that this was not adopted long ago. In concluding he said:—

"I have desired and hoped for the continuation of this great Union party, with which I have ever been identified; but if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the Committee, I am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered. I trust, fellow-citizens, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempts to continue alienation between the two sections of the country, and that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony, to restoration, and to peace. If it should do this it will still continue to be the great and controlling party of the country, and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it does not, its days are numbered, and the epitaph that will be written on it will be:—It knew how to prosecute the war with vigor, but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory."

These are wise and judicious counsels, and we trust will not be without their just influence with Congress and the country.

Mr. Dennison, the Postmaster-General, spoke substantially in the same vein. He thought the differences between the President and Congress had been exaggerated. They relate solely to the time and manner in which the Southern States shall be readmitted to representation in Congress; and he says very freely that he does not believe them to be irreconcilable. Indeed, he finds in the fact that Congress has already receded from the extreme positions which it held at the opening of the session, room for confidence that time and discussion are rapidly bringing the two departments of the Government upon a common platform.

We trust these hopeful predictions may be realized. We concur in the opinion that, so far as differences of principle and of opinion go, they are not insurmountable. The most formidable obstacles to harmony of action lie in the temper and tone of feeling which have been aroused by the debates and dissensions of the session of Congress. When we see signs of abatement in the hostility and denunciation which have thus been so lavishly bestowed upon the President by leading members of Congress and their adherents, we shall have stronger hopes of harmony in the Union party.

The Dark Hours of Austria.

From the Daily News.

Just now, upon the eve of a grand European war, in which Austria appears to be menaced from all sides, and its utter dismemberment threatened, it may not be unprofitable to call back moments in Austrian history when for a time its fall seemed certain and unavoidable, and yet when, by its own recuperative force, it succeeded in overcoming all danger and rising superior to all hostile combinations. We shall refer to these historical instances not in the spirit of a panegyrist, but merely as indications of the great power of resistance Austria possesses, and has always possessed, and further to show that those who predict, from the present combinations against the House of Hapsburg, its downfall as one of the great ruling powers of the earth, have not thoroughly measured the resources nor the elasticity of a Government compelled to fight for the maintenance of its dignity, ay, for its very existence.

The present situation bears a remarkable analogy to the condition of continental Europe upon the death of Charles the Sixth, Emperor of Germany and Archduke of Austria, in 1740. Against his daughter, Maria Theresa, who claimed to succeed him, by virtue of the "pragmatic sanction," in the hereditary dominions of Austria, almost the whole of Europe combined in maintaining her succession inadmissible under the Salic law, for centuries past the great law of kingly descent on the continent. It was then that Frederick the Second of Prussia, young and ambitious, won his first spurs in battle. Besides him, France, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and even Spain and Savoy, and some other minor powers of Italy and Germany, preferred claims to the several portions of the Austrian dominions, and for a time it appeared as if the days of the Austrian Hapsburgs, as a ruling family in Europe, were soon to end. But Austria outlived the danger, and came out of the struggle with very little loss. Frederick gained a portion of Silicia, and France obtained Lorraine and Alsace. But, on the other hand, Austria's influence rose greatly, and Maria Theresa succeeded in having her husband, Duke Francis of Lorraine, elected German Emperor, notwithstanding the opposition of Russia, Prussia, England, France, and Spain. Austria was thus almost miraculously saved from utter ruin by the fervid patriotism and martial vigor of the Hungarians, to whom Maria Theresa presented herself, her infant son in her arms, pleading with tearful eyes for instant succor.

Again, in almost our own time, the Napoleonic wars have often brought Austria to the verge of complete destruction. All its dominions overrun by a victorious enemy, its capital in the possession of a hostile army, its own organized force of resistance nearly destroyed in numberless battles, and the weak remnants of a once proud army and brave spirited population demoralized by constant defeat, and added to all this (in 1811) national bankruptcy working the most disastrous results among all classes—all this did weaken for a time, it is true, the power of Austria; but in 1813, as if with a sudden bound, to the astonishment of all Europe, and to the amazement of no one more than Napoleon himself, Austria stood fully armed, dauntless, and in all the strength and vigor of unexhausted manhood on the plains of Leipsic, bidding defiance to the conqueror of the continent. It was here again that, in the darkest hour of Austria's fortunes, it drew new life and redoubled strength from Hungary, that great preserver of Austrian power in Europe. As, in 1848-9, the whole of the rest of Austria was unable to cope with Hungary alone unaided, so with Hungary firmly on its side and ready for every sacrifice in its support, Austria rose twice superior to the armed combination of the principal powers of Europe.

True, the relations between the Viennese Government and the Hungarian people are not the most cordial just at present. Hungary has been a constitutional monarchy from its first advent among the family of European nations a thousand years ago, and the Hungarians are great sticklers for their time-honored constitutional rights and privileges. But we have no doubt that they will again rally to the support of their sovereign and the integrity of the Austrian Empire with all the impulsiveness and ardor of former times, as an equivalent for the firm re-establishment of their old form of government and their local autonomy. If this be granted, and granted in a manner to win the faith of the Hungarians, and dissipate their innate suspicions of the value of the promises of kings in need, even the present powerful coalition against Austria will end without imperilling her position. But then the principles of reform, so loudly proclaimed by the youthful Emperor Francis Joseph at the Congress of Princes at Frankfort, must become his rule of action at home and abroad, or else *felix Austria* will be *felix* no longer.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.—*Interesting Southern Mission.*—The following letter will fully account for the interest felt by many of our citizens in the work of the American Union Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It comes from their agent, E. B. Adams:—

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21, 1866.—Joseph Baker, Esq., Secretary.—Sir:—The schools at Atlanta are giving universal satisfaction. This morning I visited them in company with two prominent gentlemen of this city. They were highly pleased; they eulogized the enterprise, and encouraged the teachers and scholars. One remarked thus:—"Mr. Adams, your schools have saved us the disgrace of a dozen gallows." Other remarks were, "We are more than pleased." "I never saw such order." "Truly there are many jewels thus taken from the dirt."

I received a letter from the Rev. A. Gladfvin, missionary sent into the South from the American Baptist Publication Society. I forward you an exact copy:—

ATLANTA, May 18, 1866.—J. B. Adams, Esq., Act. Act. for A. U. C. of Pa and N. J.—Dear Sir:—After visiting the schools of your Society on Monday last, I returned to my hotel astonished and pleased. The work so successfully and firmly established reflects much credit upon you as its author, upon the people of Pennsylvania and New Jersey as its supporters, and upon the citizens of Atlanta as its wise recipients. The schools are excellent. I was perfectly captivated while visiting them. The new and commodious buildings, the pleasant and efficient teachers; the large throng of happy children, in themselves bespeak success. But the delightful exercises; the singing, the gymnastics, the reading, the spelling, the geography and arithmetic, all so thoroughly learned and so promptly recited are facts conclusive and interesting. In all my travels through the South I have seen no enterprise that appears to be doing more good.

The social importance of your work is great. But greater still is its bearing upon the harmonizing and reconciling of the discordant sections of our country.

I am satisfied that reconciliation can only be brought about by such acts of kindness. I have conversed with many citizens on your work. It appears to give perfect satisfaction, and evokes frequent expressions of gratitude. Christianity and humanity are your advocates. Let me say again, you have been wonderfully successful in organizing and starting this work. Considering the time these schools have been in operation, I think they excel almost any schools, North or South, which I have ever visited. In conclusion, I must allude to that last scene, so beautiful and so lovely.

After the song, "I ought to love my mother," and the few remarks made by myself touching the same point, I saw several little children weeping, and afterwards learned from their good teacher, Miss C., that it was because "they had been unkind to mother in the morning." How good the advice of the teacher to them:—"Go and ask her forgiveness!" How pleasant such a heart work! You are doing a noble work, my brother. Go on; may God bless you and all your colaborers, and especially the noble society you represent in its great effort of educating and elevating the poor. Our country will owe her a great debt. May the donors still continue to give. The country demands it, and God loves the cheerful giver. Please, sir accept this slight testimonial of my appreciation of your work.

Yours, truly, A. GLADWIN,
Missionary of American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.

It is a credit to Pennsylvania and New Jersey that five schools, with five hundred children, are at this time being educated in one Southern city alone at their charge.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting will be held on next Monday night, in the Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, at 8 o'clock. Hon. Judge Turner, of California, will deliver a lecture on "The new El Dorado; or the Golden Shores of the Pacific." Delegates to the National Convention will be elected. There will be music by the choir of the association. Tickets may be obtained gratuitously at the rooms of the Association, No. 1210 Chesnut street.

Presbyterian.—The receipts of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions during the last year amounted to $267,526'65, and the expenditures to $210,376'38, leaving a balance against the treasury of $849'73. The Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Pastor of the Scots' Reformed Presbyterian Church, of this city, has received a call to the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church. The Richmond Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, has given a unanimous call to the Rev. A. M. Jelly.

Roman Catholic.—St. Mary's Catholic Church, in this city, is to be immediately renovated at a large cost. Among the improvements to be made will be the erection of an altar in honor of St. Philomena. Fairmount Catholic Church, under charge of Rev. Father Maginn, has been much improved and beautified. It is now one of the finest churches in the city. The "Italian" Catholic Church, Marriott street, below Eighth, has been much improved since the institution of the present pastor, Father Sarrantino. A new altar has been erected and a fine fresco painting has been placed over it. A marble statue of the Blessed Virgin has been presented to the church, and one of St. Joseph is now in the hands of the sculptor.

Hebrew.—The Rodef Sholem congregation, of Philadelphia, have entered into negotiations with Rev. Dr. Jastrow, formerly of Warsaw, now of Worms, to become their Rabbi. He is offered a salary of $4500 per annum. Mr. Joseph Einstein has been re-elected President of the congregation.

Protestant Episcopal.—At Grace Church at, 10½ o'clock to morrow morning, the Rev. Charles Clarke Harris will be ordained to the priesthood. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, will officiate. The ceremony of ordination is a most beautiful and impressive one, in accordance with the eloquent ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Harris will preach. An interesting service, the last opportunity of hearing Bishop Vail, of Kansas, will be at Trinity Church, Southwark, Sunday afternoon. Bishop Vail confirmed 208 persons in the various Protestant Episcopal churches, from the 1st to the 10th of May.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Ladies' Union Aid Society of this city intend holding a grand Fair next month, for the benefit of the Home for Aged Methodists. The congregation connected with Asbury M. E. Church, West Philadelphia, have purchased a parsonage on Market street, above Thirty-fourth, at a cost of $4000. The Centenary M. E. Church, in the same ward, have also purchased a parsonage on McAlpin street, above Locust.

POLICE ITEMS.—At the Central Station, yesterday, William Cutter had a hearing, charged with being concerned with John Brown in the robbery of John Hagy's dry goods store, North Second street. Brown was arrested several weeks ago and was held for trial. Cutter was only arrested yesterday. Several witnesses testified that Brown, Cutter, and another young man were seen in the neighborhood of the store on the night of the robbery, and two of the witnesses noticed that they wore light clothes and high hats in the early part of the evening, and black clothes and caps at a later hour. This was the substance of the testimony. Cutter was held in $1500 for a further hearing to-day.

Mary Milligan was arrested at Germantown, with a large number of articles in her possession, supposed to have been stolen. They can be seen at the Germantown Hall. The accused was held for a further hearing.

Susan Brady, colored, was held by Alderman Tittermary to answer the charge of stealing a piece of calico from a dry goods store on South street.

William Watkins, alias Captain Squills, arrested two weeks ago by Detective Stephens, on a charge of being a professional pickpocket, and sent to prison by Alderman Beitler under the ninety day act, was before Judge Peirce yesterday morning, on habeas corpus. Since he was committed he has been identified by Judge Murray, of Harrisburg, as a man who stole from him a valuable gold watch just before his arrest, on a Ridge avenue car. The Judge entered complaint at the station on May 5th, with a description of the thief, and Mr. Stephens ultimately captured Captain Squills. Judge Murray failed to be present at the first hearing, and the accused was committed under the ninety day act. His counsel, L. C. Cassidy, Esq., sued out the writ, which was heard yesterday, at the private office of the Judge in question. The defendant was remanded on the ninety day commitment. When these days have expired he will be rearrested on the charge of stealing the time-piece from the fob of Judge Murray, of Harrisburg.

The Recorder yesterday bound over William McElwee, the City Pastor, to answer the charge of embezzlement. Before coming to a decision, the magistrate gave the defendant an opportunity to show that he had been authorized by the donors of the charity to Mrs. H. D. to hand over all, or only a portion of the contribution to her, as he saw proper, adjourning the case over from 10 to 3 o'clock. At the last-named hour Mr. McElwee appeared, and stated that he had not been able to find the letters, and that the donors were not all in the city.

MUST BE STOPPED.—The owners of freight cars have been notified by High Constable Clark that they must not permit such cars to remain upon the tracks on Market street. The complaints to the Mayor of the blockading of the street in this manner led to the order to the High Constables. The practice must at once cease.

RUN OVER.—A lad named Smith, a son of William Smith, was run over yesterday by a cart, in Walnut street, near Fifth. He was badly hurt. He was taken to his home in Christian street.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending May 24, 1866:—Barrels of superfine, 5577; do. fine, 28; do. middlings, 32; do. Rye, 462; do. Corn Meal, 427; do. condemned, 114. Total, 6630.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 13 1ly

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575'25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1'00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks		$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2,000
25	do	do	$1000 each 25,00
20	do	do	$500 each 10,000
20	do	do	$50 each 1,000
1	do	Residence No. 282 Wabash avenue	10,000
1	do	do Lake street	5,000
1	do	do No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st.	10,000
2	do	do No. W. Liberty and No. 537 Indiana streets	6,000
3	do	do in good locality	9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4'50
10	do	do	do	9'00
20	do	do	do	17'50
30	do	do	do	26'25
40	do	do	do	35'00
50	do	do	do	43'50
And 100	do	do	do	85'00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels.

General Agents for Maryland and Delaware
E. NOLEN & CO.,
No 210 W. FOURTH Street,
Wilmington, Del.

References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
I. L. RICE
respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will give his
FAREWELL CONCERT,
previous to his departure for Europe
On TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1866.
The following eminent Artists will assist him on this occasion,
Mr. JACOB GRAF,
Mr. SIMON HASSLER,
Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN,
Mr. FLODOARD HOFFMANN.
The renowned SÆNGERBUND have again kindly volunteered their valuable services.
The Grand Piano used (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
To be had at the Music Stores of G. Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street, W. B. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street, C. W. A. Trumpler, Seventh and Chesnut streets, L. Meyer, corner Juniper and Chesnut streets, and in the evening at the door. [5 26 3t*
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....H. A. FARNSHAW
Will open for the summer season,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,
and will be conducted as a
FIRST-CLASS THEATRE.
Improvements will be made at an expense of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. 5 21

ANOTHER GREAT FREAK OF NATURE—THE CAROLINA TWINS.
Two distinct persons as one—two distinct voices. Millie and Christina are 16 years of age; educated, cheerful, and musical, and nothing repulsive in their appearance.
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDING, LARGE HALL.
They appear Day and Evening.
Levees from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evening at 8.
Admission 25 cents. Children, during the day, 15 cents. 5 21 6t

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets.
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Open every day and evening all summer.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer. 5 24 3m Profs. HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
TWO SPLENDID PIECES,
TWO SPLENDID PIECES,
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
Maritana.....Miss Josie Orton
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Black-eyed Susan.	Black-eyed Susan.
Black-eyed Susan.	Black-eyed Susan.
Black-eyed Susan.	Black-eyed Susan.
Black-eyed Susan.	Black-eyed Susan.
Black-eyed Susan.	Black-eyed Susan.
Black-eyed Susan.	Black-eyed Susan.
Black-eyed Susan	Black-eyed Susan.

William.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
Monday Evening, May 28,
THE WEBB SISTERS.
Admission to evening performance, 25c. 50c. and $1

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING May 26,
FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE BEAUTIFUL
MISS LUCY RUSHTON.
MISS LUCY RUSHTON,
TWO PIECES—COMEDY AND DRAMA.
The Musical Comedy in three acts,
THE BLACK DOMINO.
THE BLACK DOMINO.
The Black Domino.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
In which she will sing
"The Spirit of Good" and
"Dear Smiling Woman's Eye"
THE GOLDEN FARMER.
THE GOLDEN FARMER
Messrs Tilton, S. Hemple, Miss E Price Etc.
On Monday Evening, May 28,
Mrs. JOHN DREW—THE NEEDFUL.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 26,
Thirty first Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear as
RICHARD III.
in Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy, in five acts, of
RICHARD III;
OR THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD
Earl of Richmond.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Monday, Sixteenth Night of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Tuesday, Mr EDWIN BOOTH as
SHYLOCK AND PETRUCHIO.
In rehearsal, Tom Taylor's Tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as THE DUKE'S JESTER.
Chairs secured three days in advance.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TESTIMONIAL FAREWELL BENEFIT TO
MR. and MRS. FRANK MORDAUNT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30, 1866.
COLLEEN BAWN,
MARRIED LIFE,
BOMBASTES FURIOSO,
SHERIDAN'S RIDE, ETC.
Seats can be secured at Trumpler's, Pugh's, Risley's, and "Programme" Office. 1t

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

THE HARRISON BOILER
A SAFE STEAM BOILER.
The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.
Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.
For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer
"SILVER WAVE,"
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7'20, 8'40, 10, 11'20 A. M. And at 12'40, 2, 3'20, 4'40, and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9'20, 10'40, 12 M.; and 1'20, 2'40, 4, 5'20, and 6'40 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9 ws

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.
[3 20 3mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STOCK BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES,
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
BUILDING LUMBER,
FOR SALE LOW, BY
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
[5 21 1mrp

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 418 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

DRY GOODS.

TOWELS! TOWELS! TOWELS!
BARGAINS AT RETAIL.
Just received, direct from Europe, several invoices of BATH AND CHAMBER TOWELS, which I have marked down
BELOW USUAL JOBBING PRICES.
Very Good Power Loom Huck Towels, 25 cents.
Heavy Power Loom Huck Towels, 31 and 37½ cents.
Power Loom Towels, extra sizes, 45 and 50 cents.
Medical Huck Towels, 45, 50, 56, 62½ cents.
Double Medical Huck Towels, 62½, 75, and 87½ cents.
Honey Comb Bath Towels, Unbleached.
Honey Comb Bath Towels, Bleached.
REGISTERED DIAPER BATH TOWEL.
This is a new article, very desirable for those who want a soft, thick, absorbent towel.
CHAMBER TOWELS—Red Ends.
Good Bleached Huck Towels, 25 cents.
Better Quality Huck Towels, 31 to 50 cents.
Snow Drop Damask Towels, 75 cents.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½ cents and $1'00.
Knotted Fringe Towels.
Turkish Towels, etc.
PANTRY AND KITCHEN TOWELS.
French Glass Towels, 25 cents.
Fine Glass Towels, 31 and 37½ cents.
Checked Glass Towelling, by the yard.
Roller Towelling.
Russia Crash, etc.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PURE LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY, SELLING AT
Importers' Prices,
AT
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
3 31stuth2m] No. 828 ARCH Street.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
SPRING CLOAKS,
IN CLOTH AND SILK, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
PARIS MADE GARMENTS.—A new opening, at one-half cost of importation.
FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIRCULARS, all at Reduced Prices.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES.
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC
SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE A FINE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.
BLACK PUSHER LACE POINTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE LACONS
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [4 12 stuth5p

THE
MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,
No. 1208 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received,
WEBLEY CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS
In all the latest styles.
ALSO,
FRENCH IMPORTED DRESSING SACQUES, AND MADE-UP UNDER GARMENTS FOR LADIES,
And a fine assortment of
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, FOR DRESSES,
AT 56 CENTS PER YARD. [5 23 wsm24t

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
These of *OUR OWN MAKE* are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warrante to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order altered and repaired. 2 4 5

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,
Have just opened, at their new Store—
100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, 37½ cents; Linen Towels, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, up to $1'00.
Table Linens, Napkins and Doylies.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
A large assortment of soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets and Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Fine quality Shroud Muslins
White Piques, 50, 69, 75, 80, 90, and $1 00 per yard.
Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 25, 30, 37½ up to 75
Nainsook Stripe Muslins, 25, 31, 37½ up to 62½.
Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Just opened, a new lot of Marseilles Quilts, from $5 00 up to $15 00, at less than importer's prices.
Honey Comb and Lancaster Quilts
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Prints and Ginghams.
Fine Scotch Ginghams.
A good assortment of Black Silks. Fine quality black all-wool Delaines, 45 cents; double-width black all-wool Delaines, 56 and 75 cents; black Delaines, double width, fine quality, 87½ cents; black and white plaid Mohairs, 37½ cents; very cheap, fine quality black Alpacas.
Figured Mohair Lustres, 40 cents a yard.
Double-width white Barege.
French Lawns, from 19 cents up to $1 00.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Needle-worked Bands, Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncing Dimity Bands.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, and Hoop Skirts.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N B—Just opened, a new lot of French Soaps, Pomades and Extracts, Tooth Brushes and Buffalo Dressing Combs. The above were imported to order, and are very cheap. 2 4§

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
800 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
700 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at ridiculously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 323 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an
Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,
(GIRARD ROW),
Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom. JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 13 4p Cor. ELEVENT and VINE Streets.

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES,
J. S. FULLER,
4 14 stuth3m No 93. SEVENTH Street,

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

Will the Presbyterian Church Stand True?

We have heard within the last few days Christian gentlemen, men of known probity and supposed intelligence, say, with the longest possible faces, that the difficulty at present agitating the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is contrary to the doctrines of the Gospel, and savors rather of the world, the flesh, and the devil, than of Christian charity. They desire peace at every hazard, and would rather have the cankering worm of treason hidden securely beneath an outward semblance of verdancy, than that the bough should be cut off and the whole tree purified and saved. Some statesman has said, "that whosoever sacrifices principles for peace deserves to lose both peace and principles;" and we, therefore, welcome the discussion at St. Louis as far preferable to the whited sepulchre which was erected by another denomination in our own city last fall. We mean no invidious comparison, but frankly say that the issue had better be fought at once, and the test of loyalty applied, rather than the Southern Synods should return as a favor and forgiveness on their part, and an exhibition of what a rare supply of the milk of human kindness exists in their bosoms. Let us rather have an open, bold, bitter quarrel than a deceptive peace, wherein oil and water are supposed to mingle, and loyalty and disloyalty unite on the basis of falsely called Christian charity.

Holding these sentiments, therefore, we have read the debate at the General Assembly without any of the morbid terror which seems to have pervaded certain Christian minds. We are glad it has occurred, if there was any necessity for it, and we are glad that the cause of freedom had such an able advocate as Dr. THOMAS, of Dayton, Ohio. We will briefly state the facts which led to the discussion. The Synod of Louisville have elected as delegate to the General Convention a Dr. STUART ROBINSON, late of Canada, a bitter, consistent, open, and unrepentant Rebel—one who has always gloried in his treason, and does so to-day. The Synod was largely composed of returned Rebel chaplains, and by their union with the sympathizers defeated the Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, and adopted a series of treasonable resolutions. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, with all of the loyal minority in this synod, presented a protest against the reception of Dr. ROBINSON, and prayed for the dissolution or reform of the Louisville Synod. The protesters number one hundred and eleven ministers of Kentucky, and submit three propositions, of which we give the gist. They recommend the Church:—

First. To purify herself from the widely diffused poison of the times, which, in a form more or less virulent, is diffused throughout the churches, and to do this, as remembering that the discipline of the Church is of God, and is an audience of mercy to backsliders.

Second. To hold out, and open wide, the arm of her love to every child of God in the Southern States who has been a victim and not a willing partaker of the sins against God, against his Church, against their country, and against which Divine Providence has testified by such severe and such righteous judgments.

Third. To proceed at once with a zeal proportioned to the urgency of the case to redeem the solemn promise made by the first General Assembly after the schism, organized in 1861, that she would wholly disregard its existence, and as God might make her, would strive to recover all she might lose by it, and to extend and to establish more and more throughout the South the precious system of Divine truth unto the liberty and into the power of which God had called her by His grace. Let the revenge we will ask of God be a double share in the work of saving those who have cast us out as doubly vile.

It was, on the other hand, contended that these mild and Christian resolutions were far too radical and bitter in tone; and Dr. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn, and Dr. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia, appear as leaders of the sympathizers, and favor Dr. ROBINSON and his treasonable declarations and certificate.

Dr. THOMAS opened the debate with a vigorous, whole-souled, and loyal speech. He did not temporize with treason or treason's friends. We quote a portion of his speech, the reference to the calf being to Dr. VAN DYKE and the self-constituted martyr caucus:—

Sir, when the National Government finds a State organized in armed resistance to its authority, does it send its scouts to search the portfolios of boarding-school misses to ascertain what namby-pamby treason they may have written to their country cousins? I think not, sir. In this case, sir, we have a plain and distinct defiance. The paper of my friend, Dr. MCLEAN, takes the bull by the horns, and I mean no disrespect, sir, when I say that, while we have the bull by the horns, we need not trouble ourselves about the bleating of the calf. (Laughter.) It is natural, sir, that they should sympathize in the anguish of their sire. (Renewed laughter.) We have a plain work before us. It is the settlement of this particular question between the Presbytery of Louisville and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

"Taking up the would-be martyrs, VAN DYKE, BRACKEN, ANDERSON & Co., Dr. THOMAS remarked that the age of martyrdom had, he feared, forever passed away. Martyrdom used to mean the cross of PETER, with his head downward; the boiling caldron of ST JOHN, and the like, but what does this martyrdom mean? It means a palatial mansion on Brooklyn Heights. It means a trip to Europe. It means the smiles of an "innumerable company of angels," waving their cambric handkerchiefs. (Great merriment and sensation.)

Sir, when I want wine, give me the blood of the grape, and not your cider champagne. When the age of martyrdom comes, let it be martyrdom that means something and costs something—a martyrdom that empties a man's church, and does not fill it—a martyrdom that drives a man from his pulpit and does not invite sympathizers.

To this spirited address, Dr. BOARDMAN, of our own city, a gentleman whose pamphlet, issued in the darkest days of the war, threw an imputation on his sympathy with the Union cause, replied. His remarks have a local interest:—

Dr. BOARDMAN proceeded to say that he had talked with none of those brethren, was not in their councils, and had no intimation of their intention to present this or any other paper. He referred to the great danger to which legislators are exposed in times of great public excitement. He was as loyal and sincere in his devotion to the Government as any one, but even a tyro in navigation knows that when the gale is passed the great danger to a vessel is of being lifted on the lee shore amid the heavy ground swell, and that is just the position of our glorious Church to-day. The speaker had no sympathy with the views attributed to some of the Louisville brethren, but he had with righteousness, and truth, and justice, and Christian charity, and he would not see even the bitterest Secessionist oppressed here, and remain quietly in his seat. He had been gratified at the address of the brother from a sister Assembly, and drew a contrast between it and Dr. THOMAS' address; and then proceeded to criticize the latter. The character of that address may be a matter of taste or may not, but certainly is a matter of instinct, which is a thing hereditary, congenital—which cannot be put into a man. The brother from a sister Assembly had been warmly and lovingly heard and welcomed, but immediately he does we turn our faces back to our own household, we are to our erring brethren dark and threatening. Was it ever heard, since JUSTINIAN'S time, that a set of men were tried upon such an indictment as the one you have offered? Dr. BOARDMAN then quoted, in an illustration, that the "preliminary proceeding" of excluding the commissioners and shutting down debate by the previous question, was traversing one of the fundamental principles—I will not say of jurisprudence—but of American liberty, and of all liberty. (Applause in the galleries, rebuked by the Moderator.)

Such was the substance of the reverend gentleman's harangue. He might disguise it as he chose, he might talk about liberty, and throw dust in the eyes of an audience who kept their eyes open in order to have the dust thrown in, but Philadelphians will see his object, stripped of all rhetoric. It was a defense of, and an attempt to aid, the Louisville Secession Synod. His effort, however, we predict, will prove futile. The Church must purge herself of all those of her children who are friends to treason, and the sooner she shakes them off the better. A few vigorous blows, and the treasonable element will be subdued; if tolerated, it will mistake kindness for timidity, silence for assent, and rend the Church with its arrant doctrines of treachery.

From all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion, good Lord deliver us.

Foreign News by the "Saxonia."

THE foreign news by the arrival of the steamer this morning is financially favorable. The panic in England has subsided, and no more failures are reported. All kinds of securities, however, are much depressed, owing partly to the panic and partly to the threatening aspect of affairs on the continent, where war is considered more imminent than ever. The cholera has appeared at Liverpool. The English Government proposes to consolidate the reform measures now before the House of Commons into one bill.

Affairs on the continent are becoming more complicated than ever. A treaty is reported to have been entered into between Prussia and Italy, which of course look towards a union of those powers against Austria. Garibaldi takes the field at the head of the Italian volunteers. The Czar refuses to interfere in the present complications.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW CHAPEL (Presbyterian), at the corner of BROAD and OXFORD Streets, will be dedicated with appropriate religious services on Thursday Evening, 31st instant. Ministers, and the friends of religion generally, irrespective of denomination, are cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting next Monday night, at 8 o'clock, in BROAD and ARCH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. Lecture by Hon. Judge TURNER; music by the choir. Obtain tickets gratuitously at Rooms, No. 12½ CHESNUT Street.

"REV. H. H. BEADLE," OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will preach at Union Meeting, AMERICAN MECHANICS' HALL, FOURTH street, below Girard avenue, at 3½ o'clock. Subject. "Time to Awake out of Sleep." Seats free. Young men invited. It

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—The pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, will preach to-morrow morning and evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. This church will be kept open during the summer.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY Meeting to-morrow afternoon, in MISSION M. E. CHURCH, at 2½ o'clock. Address by Rev. L. C. MATLACK, and interesting exercises by the schools. "Come and see."

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow (Sabbath) by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth. Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESY.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

REV. D. C. EDDY, D. D., OF BOSTON, will preach To-morrow morning and evening, at the TABERNACLE CHURCH, CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets.

THE MODEL MEN OF THE BIBLE.—The next Sermon in the course in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, to-morrow evening. Service quarter before 8.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Sabbath, 3½ P. M.

REV. B. H. NADAL, D. D., WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH To-morrow at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Sixth Page for additional Special Notices.*]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the company's New Building S. E. cor. of LEVERING and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call Books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1866.

Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under Acts of Congress approved March 1st and 17th, 1862, and falling due in June, July, and August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, will be paid upon presentation at this office the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 2d instant having been modified to that extent.

N. B. BROWNE,
5 26 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

ANNUAL MEETING OF "THE HOME" FOR DESTITUTE COLORED CHILDREN will be held at the INSTITUTE, Waynesville, Philadelphia, on SECOND DAY (Monday), 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect six Managers and four Trustees, to serve four years, etc.

ISRAEL H. JOHNSON
5 26 2t* Secretary of Trustees.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

HIGH-CLASS

IMPORTED PAINTINGS.

B. SCOTT, JR.,

Is Instructed by

Mr. A. D. Huyvetter

To Announce a Closing Sale of his Importation of

VALUABLE FOREIGN PAINTINGS

Previous to his departure for Europe in the steamer of the second of June.

The Catalogue will embrace

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR SUBJECTS,

The best productions of the following eminent Artists, of the French, Flemish, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools:—

EUG. VERBOECKHOVEN, BRUSSELS.
L. ROBBE, BRUSSELS.
T. CARABAIN, BRUSSELS.
T. RUYTEN, ANTWERP.
H. DIDDAERT, ANTWERP.
CAMILLE VAN LEEMPUTTEN, BRUSSELS.
F. LE BRET, LEYDEN.
H. SAVRY, UTRECHT.
F. KRUSEMANN, BRUSSELS.
H. VON SEBEN, BRUSSELS,
F. MUSIN, BRUSSELS.
J. CAROLUS, BRUSSELS.
A. EVERSEN, AMSTERDAM.
CHAS. LEICKERT, AMSTERDAM.
M. A. KOEKKOEK, AMSTERDHM.
J. REEKERS, AMSTERDAM.
J. W. HILDERS, AMSTERDAM.
J. STROEBEL, AMSTERDAM.
W KOEKKOEK, AMSTERDAM,
A. SURRURE, BRUSSELS.
A. F. VERHOEVEN-BALL, ANTWERP
ZACH. J. NOTERMANN, PARIS.
VAN SEVERDONCK, BRUSSELS.
J. L. VAN LEEMPUTTEN, BRUSSELS.
A. MAES, BRUSSELS.
J. C. VERMEULEN, BREDA,
H. VAN HOVE, ANTWERP.
F. SPOHLER, AMSTERDAM.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE

AT

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT St.,

ON

THE EVENINGS OF

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

MAY 30 and 31, and JUNE 1,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The Paintings will be open for Exhibition on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open, day and evening, until time of sale.

The Gallery will remain closed till time of exhibition. [5 26 6t4p

113 MARSH & WARNOCK, 113

No. 113 N. NINTH St., Above Arch.

Have just opened with an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WELL SELECTED

DRY GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE VERY

[5 22 6t4p

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ROCKHILL & WILSON,

'Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

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NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK

Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,

In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.

THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices.

Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

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For Clothes-Moths. Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston. It

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NEVER MOULD.

NEVER CORRODE.

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MARVIN & CO.,

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No. 265 Broadway, New York.

DWELLING HOUSE SAFES FOR PLATE AND JEWELRY. [5 26 2mrp

SAFES OF ALL KINDS EXCHANGED.

SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.

BUILDING LOTS

AT GERMANTOWN.

Five, eligible, high, healthy locations for residences.

For sale by HENRY B CHEW,

Executor of B. Chew, deceased, on premises, or

5 26 3t No. 247 South FOURTH Street.

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CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SPRING.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

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FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY,

720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,

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N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.

Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—

5 23 30t* S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

KELTY, CARRINGTON

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No. 723 CHESNUT Street

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MANUFACTURERS

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SWISS LACE CURTAINS,

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STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,

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THE BEST HOUSE PAINT EVER MADE.

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Experience has clearly proven the Rubber Paint

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It will last longer, and is less liable to crack or curl than other paints. In appearance and working it is the same as other makes, but in quality it will

Defy Competition.

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IT WILL CURE DAMP WALLS.
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THE MOST DURABLE ROOF PAINT.
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IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.
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AMERICAN GUM PAINT CO.

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[5 22 tuths3t4p

S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

Jeff. Davis' Trial Postponed.

The trial of Jeff. Davis will not take place until October, if at all.

Raphael Semmes.

Raphael Semmes has arrived in Washington.

The Report on Reconstruction in the Senate.

At the Senatorial caucus held yesterday, it was ascertained that a two-thirds vote and something over could be obtained for the reconstruction measures of the Committee of Fifteen, with the third section stricken out. Various substitutes for the third section were discussed, but that most favored was one forever excluding from Federal office those who deserted the United States Congress and United States army and navy to join the Rebels; also the members of the Confederate Congress, Confederate diplomatic agents, and Confederate officers of the rank of General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, and Brigadier-General.

Freedmen in Arkansas.

Captain Abell, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Arkansas, reports numbers of freedmen coming into that State from Texas in a destitute condition, who report that anarchy and despotism reign there, and that many freedmen have been hung and shot for expressing a desire to enjoy the rights of freedmen.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

House of Representatives.

The business of the morning hour was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa) the Senate amendment to the House bill, relating to passports, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Davis (New York) the Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon, was taken up from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Bromall (Pa.) introduced a bill to provide for computing the bounties of veteran volunteers, so as to protect their rights. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill proposes to exempt the hundred dollars veteran bounty from the computation of what is to be deducted under the bill to equalize bounties.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to furnish certain information as to applications for the reissue of the Dundas patent for cultivators.

Mr. Lawrence (Pa.) made a personal explanation, retracting to a certain extent some remarks which he had made in running debate a few weeks since, reflecting on the character of Colonel McKelvy, recently appointed United States Marshal in the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) introduced a joint resolution, referring the claim of Richard W. Meade to the Court of Claims. Read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Cook (Ill.) the Senate bill making further provisions for the establishing of an armory and arsenal at Rock Island, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a new paragraph for that amending section 103 of the existing law, and which had been reserved some days since. It imposes a tax of two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts from passengers and mails on railroad, canal, steamboat, and stage companies; *provided* that such companies shall have the right to add the tax to their fares.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth (Illinois), the last provision was struck out, and the amendment, as so modified, was agreed to.

Mr. Hotchkiss (N. Y.), moved to add to the amendment a proviso that the horse railroads shall have the right to add the tax to their fares.

Mr Stevens (Pa.) thought it would be much better to let the horse railroad companies have their charters amended so that they should charge what might be thought right, rather than let them add on the tax.

Mr. Dodge (N. Y.) also opposed the amendment, instancing the oppressive management of the horse railroads in New York city.

Mr. Davis spoke in favor of the amendment, and in defence of the horse railroad companies.

Debate was closed upon the paragraph and the amendment of Mr. Hotchkiss was rejected.

Mr. Lynch (Me.) offered an amendment exempting from the tax horse railroads operated in cities whose population does not exceed 40 000 Rejected.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton is firm at 41@43c. for middlings Flour dull and 10c lower; sales of 4000 bbls. at $7 40@9 80 for State; $9 50@14 for Ohio; $7 40@9 60 for Western; Southern drooping; 300 bbls. sold at $10 80@$16 75; Canada drooping; 350 bbls. sold at $9 15@13 45. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn dull, and declined 1@2c. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $30 62½@30 75. Lard steady. Whisky dull at $2 26

NEW YORK, May 26.—Stocks firm; Chicago and Rock Island, 93; Cumberland preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 119; bonds, 103; Michigan Southern, 79; New York Central, 95½; Pennsylvania Coal, 41; Virginia 6s, 67½; Reading, 110½; Hudson River, 113½; Canton Company, 58; Erie Railroad 67½; United States Coupons 1881, 108½; do. 1862, 101½; do. 1864, 101½; do. 1865 101½; Ten-Forties, 95½; Treasury 7·30s, 101@101½. Gold, 139½.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Flour steady. Wheat firm. Southern red $3@3 10. Corn advanced 2c.; white, 94@95c; yellow, 90c. Oats firm at 70@72c., by weight. Provisions quiet. Sugar firm. Coffee dull. Whisky dull; Western, $2 27@2 27½.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The Resolution to Adjourn Sine Die Laid on the Table—Message of Governor Worth—Endorsement of President Johnson—The Civil Government in Complete Operation, Etc.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 25.—The State Convention met again this morning.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, presented an ordinance granting a general amnesty and pardon to all persons guilty of the violation of all laws of the State, except to those guilty of capital felonies, prior to May 1, 1865

Mr. Phillips, of Orange, introduced a preamble and ordinance to the effect that, as the present convention was merely called to remove obstructions to the re-establishment of the civil government of the State, and its purpose being accomplished, an ordinance be passed to call a convention to consider questions affecting the Constitution of the State, in November, 1871.

Mr. Furches, of Davie, presented an ordinance to amend Section 3 of the amended Constitution, with regard to free persons of color, so as to read "no free negro, free mulatto, free person of mixed blood, descending from negro ancestors to the fourth generation, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, shall either vote or be members of the Senate or House of Commons."

Mr. Etheridge, of Onslow, presented a series of ordinances for the payment by the State of individual debts contracted before or during the late war and consequent thereupon, the matter to be submitted to the people for their expression thereon.

The preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Clarke, of Craven, to adjourn *sine die*, and referred to in yesterday's despatch, was called up at 12 o'clock, and without debate was laid upon the table by a vote of 61 to 30.

Several other ordinances relative to homesteads, qualifications of members of the Legislature, imprisonment for debt, etc., were, with others already mentioned, laid over under the rules.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The following message from the Governor was read:—

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Since your adjournment last October nothing has come to my knowledge touching our position in reference to the Federal government which is not matter of public history. At your previous session you made the requisite amendments to the Constitution and passed the ordinances believed to be necessary to a complete reconciliation with the United States and our restoration to national fraternity. Although our people, with remarkable unanimity, yielded their assent to your action, and were ready, without any exception within my knowledge, to acknowledge their allegiance to the United States and to obey the laws and Constitution thereof we have been grievously disappointed by the rejection of our members from the Congress of the nation. This rejection has not been placed on the ground of any irregularity in the election or qualifications While Congress recognizes the existence of the State government to the effect of incorporating into the Constitution of the United States our amendments made thereof, they continue to govern and to levy taxes without allowing us any participation in making the laws or imposing the national taxes. Congress has been sitting for some five months without providing any terms on which it is proposed to recognize our admission. We have elected men whom we believe to be as loyal as any men in the United States, every one of whom labored to preserve the Union until hostilities had actually commenced, and every one of them has renewed or is ready to renew his oath of fidelity to the Government of the United States. Whether any one them of could conscientiously swear that he never aided or sympathized with the Rebellion, I do not know. If no member can be received from the States lately in Rebellion without taking the Congressional test oath, it will amount to practical disfranchisement. It was presumed when you adjourned in October last that by this time the Union would have been fully restored, or that Congress would have defined its policy of restoration. Neither event has occurred. Neither the President nor Congress has yet made known any further requirements. I have no information which warrants me in making any suggestions to you as to any further action which you may properly take tending to produce the desired harmony between us; so act as to retain our self-respect and give to our late enemies no just grounds for the continuance of ill-will against us. National prosperity cannot be restored until reconciliation and concord be re-established. If bitterness is to be continued, let all of us strive to cooperate with the President in his patriotic plans, and refrain from giving any just excuse for the continuance of such feeling, and I hope the day is not far distant when the Northern people will become satisfied that their distrust of us is unfounded, and that the religion we profess as well as public policy demand mutual forgiveness and reconciliation. I herewith enclose a communication from the public Treasurer suggesting certain amendments to the revenue acts of the last General Assembly. I commend his recommendation to your favorable consideration. In consequence of the order of the President of the United States renewing the Provisional Governor, I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Civil Governor, in conformity with your ordinance, on the 28th day of December last. I had to encounter some irregularities, growing out of the transition; but with the universal desire of the people to restore order, no serious difficulties have presented themselves in putting into action the machinery of civil government in the State. In my official correspondence and intercourse with the executive officers of the United States, and with Brevet Major-General Ruger, the military commandant of this State, all have exhibited a uniform disposition to avoid unnecessary jarrings in the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tending to restore the cordial reconciliation between the lately belligerent sections of our country I learn from General Ruger, to whom the President of the United States has lately assigned the chief supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, that he would gladly give to the civil courts of the State full jurisdiction in all matters relating to freedmen, but that he feels embarrassed in doing so consistently with his instructions, on account of certain provisions and conflicting constructions of the act of the General Assembly, passed at its late session, entitled "An act concerning negroes, persons of color, or of mixed blood," etc. His difficulties are understood to grow out of the ninth and eleventh sections of the act As it is very desirable that the civil courts shall mete out uniform justice to all, white and black, according to law, and that all cause of dissatisfaction as to conflict of jurisdiction should be avoided, I recommend the subject to your consideration. My relations to your body, as I conceive, do not warrant me in submitting any recommendation whatever in reference to the scope of your action. Hence I had not intended until your call of yesterday, to submit any message whatever Having the fullest confidence in your wisdom, I could not obtrude my views or wishes on you. May God guide your councils to results beneficial to our unhappy country.

JONATHAN WORTH.

FORGERY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

There was arrested in Rochester, on Wednesday last, by Detective Timothy Golden, from this city, a man who gave his name as John C. Beck, but whose real name is stated to be E. K. Howe. He has, it is believed, passed under half a dozen aliases. This individual is charged with having been concerned in the forgeries of bonded warehouse certificates by which mercantile men in Wall street have been swindled out of $300,000.

In this transaction several persons are implicated, and it is supposed by those who know the details of the case that Howe was used as an agent by others for the accomplishment of their plans, and that in order to screen him from arrest they have been moving him from place to place in the country. The efforts to cap ure him have cost a large sum of money. One of the parties charged with the forgeries was found in a lunatic asylum in France, and brought back to New York. He spent $100,000 of the $150,000 which he took to Europe with him.

The arrest of Howe in Rochester appears to have been effected in this manner:—Police Officer McLean was authorized by Chief Sherman to render assistance to Golden in looking out for the person he wanted. It had been ascertained that Howe was living in the Twelfth Ward with his family. McLean, who was dressed in uniform, went to the rear of Howe's house while Detective Rogers entered it, found the owner at home, and arrested him. While being taken to the police office Howe met Golden, who called him by his name.

This disconcerted the prisoner very much. Golden informed him that he was an officer in New York, and that he must take him there to answer the charge of having been concerned with others in the forgeries above alluded to. Howe was brought to this city by Golden on the 4 50 train in half an hour after the arrest had been effected. The prisoner was known in Rochester under the name of Beck. He was regarded there as a man of inoffensive, peaceable habits. He seemed always to be well off, and his family lived comfortably. He stated that he had been engaged as a pilot in the harbor of New York, from which he had only very recently returned to Rochester.

The Irving Bank Embezzlement.

The following are the particulars respecting the embezzlement of $60,000 from the Irving Bank, situated at the corner of Greenwich and Warren streets. Rumors respecting this affair had been in circulation through town during the past two or three days. For some time one of the bookkeepers, a young man who is respectably and, it is said, highly connected, had attracted the attention of the President and officers of the bank by his extravagant habits.

About the 6th of April the President discovered that the bookkeeper was somewhat irregular in the discharge of his duty, contrary to the good character he had before borne for punctuality and attention. At first the President was under the impression that this departure from duty on the part of his subordinate resulted principally from indulgence in liquor The young man had previously left on account of sickness, but no suspicions of dishonesty were entertained regarding him until Tuesday last, when the bookkeeper being absent, owing to illness, another, who was put in his place, discovered a deficiency of $60 000 in the accounts of his predecessor.

Just before this discovery was made the President of the bank called at the office of superintendent Warren, of the Fire Insurance and Mercantile Detective Agent, No 68 Broadway, stated the whole of the circumstances, and consulted with him as to what could be done in the matter. Mr Warren placed the business in the hands of two detectives, Haynes and Foley, who obtained evidence to show that there was something decidedly wrong in the conduct of the young man, who was at once arrested. He confessed that for years he had been in collusion with an outside party in a systematic fraud by which he was enabled to give him credits for amounts never deposited, and record his checks without charging them.

Of the sum thus taken ten thousand dollars in money, and the balance in diamonds, and other property have been recovered from the bookkeeper, and it is believed the remainder can be had from the outside party, who is also in custody. The bank accounts were thoroughly investigated. The first deficiency discovered was one of $12,000, and upon further investigation a defalcation of $55,000 was ascertained. The embezzlements were effected by making "forced" balances. The officers of the bank, in consideration of the connections of the parties concerned, desired the suppression of names The bank, it is believed, will lose nothing, and to the activity of the President of the establishment may be attributed this fortunate result The bookkeeper has been in the employ of the bank for eleven years. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Tragedy in Kentucky—A Seducer Shot and Mortally Wounded.

From the Louisville Democrat.

A tragic affair occurred in Shippingport on Thursday afternoon, which will probably result in the death of one of the parties. The circumstances which led to this deplorable affair are as follows:—A man named Martin Molden has for some time past been paying his attentions to a Miss Thompson, and, it is alleged, seduced her. The fact was kept hidden until the peculiar situation of the girl rendered concealment no longer possible, and she acknowledged it to her friends, and confessed that Molden was the seducer. Yesterday afternoon a brother-in-law of the girl, named Stephen Holcombe, met Molden in Shippingport, and told him that he (Molden) would have to marry Miss Thompson. Molden replied that he "was as good as married to her now," upon which Holcombe drew a pistol and shot Molden in the side, inflicting a wound which will, in all probability, prove fatal. Holcombe was arrested last night, and placed in jail by Officers Jones and Fertigo.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A FENIAN BATTLE.—A decisive blow was struck yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of the city of Philadelphia in the great cause of Irish independence. An engagement took place on the Baltimore pike, near the county line, in the neighborhood of the hitherto quiet and peaceful village of Darby, between a valiant party of young, enthusiastic, and heroic Fenians, and a number of aged and infirm Britishers.

Victory perched upon the banners of the noble Fenians, and as the first blow is usually conceded to be half the battle, the establishment of the Irish Republic may be considered a foregone conclusion. The following are the particulars of the brilliant affair, furnished by our own special correspondent. A large fire raged at Darby yesterday afternoon. The fire companies of the surrounding country were early on hand.

Belonging to one of these companies was a number of Celtic gentlemen of Fenianistic proclivities, who after the discharge of their arduous duties in putting out the fire, concluded to go into a public house on the Baltimore pike and refresh exhausted nature through the medium of a "little old rye." Sitting around the bar-room, when it was subjected to this Fenian invasion, were a number of old men, and the quick perception of the invaders soon told them that said old men were bloody Britishers, their common enemy.

The Fenian delegation proceeded to the bar and "smiled," and then, turning to the ancient Britishers, frowned. One bold Irish liberator courageously stated, loud enough to be heard by every son of perfidious Albion present, that "he was a Fenian, and didn't care who knew it." As he was not immediately crushed to earth for this daring asseveration, other gallant fellows took heart, and gave it to be distinctly understood that their lives, fortune, and sacred honor were all enlisted in the Fenian cause.

The enemy (*i. e.* the British) kept their seats, took things easy, and said little or nothing; whereupon, thinking the moment an auspicious one a gallant and determined attack was made and the enemy were completely routed. The English were defeated, notwithstanding their advanced age but every Fenian present felt that the "oppressors" could have been conquered had they been twice as old as they were two of the attacking party, however, were made prisoners of war by the police, and marched three miles to an Alderman's office, and subsequently committed.

A FINE BUILDING.—Our citizens will have observed a new building in the course of construction on the south side of Walnut street, just below Fifth. It is being erected by one of our wealthy citizens—Matthew Carey Lea and is intended to be so subdivided as to be appropriate for offices The front will be of white marble from Manchester, Mass., of a highly ornamental design. It will be of that style of architecture known as the Roman. The windows in the lower story are arched, and those above are in segments. The building is to be very extensive, and will contain fifty separate apartments, adapted to every style of business. It has a front on Walnut street of 70 feet, and runs back about 130 feet. The architect and builder under whose auspices the whole is to be erected is Michael Erneson, and it promises to be an ornament to the city. In digging for cellars the workmen struck the sewer used for the drainage of the old City Prison, located at Sixth and Walnut streets. It has been arched over by iron sleepers and masonry, so as to prevent any danger to the building This culvert crosses Walnut street, running beneath the Bicknell Building and the fine edifice of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. We are gratified to observe that our capitalists generally are expending their means in the erection of splendid public buildings, among which the Lea Building is will not be the least. The plan of the building was furnished by Collins & Autenreith, of this city.

LARCENY OF BEER GLASSES.—Catharine Aikens and William Gardner had a hearing last evening before Alderman Kerr, on the charge of having stolen, on Monday last, a beer glass at Engel & Wolf's Farm. Mr Wolf testified that the glasses used at their place are all marked "Engel & Wolf's Farm," and that none of their glasses have been sold to other parties Peter Schubert testified that the defendants and two other persons had come to the house of his father, corner of Girard avenue and Randolph street, on last Monday evening, in a carriage, and that while they were in the bar-room he noticed beer glasses in the wagon, one of which he took and examined, and found the words "Engel & Wolf's Farm" on the bottom of it The Alderman held each in the sum of eight hundred dollars for their appearance at the next Court of Quarter Sessions. The stealing of glasses has become a general practice. At Engel & Wolf's there were stolen, on Sunday alone, 216 glasses The proprietors are determined to prosecute every one concerned in this nefarious business.

A NEW STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr William G. Perry, who has for many years past carried on the book and stationery business at Fourth and Race streets, has recently removed to No. 728 Arch street, and occupies spacious quarters there. The removal was necessitated by the immense increase in his business In connection with his stock of books, he has made the sale of paper, blank books, and stationery of every kind a specialty, and he proposes to supply, at reasonable rates, everything of the kind that is usually kept in an establishment of this character. Mr. Perry is an energetic and enterprising merchant, and his success in business is due to his own efforts. In his new and beautiful store we have no doubt his business will rapidly increase, and his indefatigable efforts deserve a fitting reward.

ATTENTIONS TO A STRANGER IN THE CITY.—A young man named John Dillon was committed by Alderman Beitler this morning, charged with assault and battery and highway robbery. It appears that a party of four or five men came across a stranger in the city, who hails from Dayton, Ohio. The party got to drinking together, when the stranger was knocked down and robbed. He had a wallet filled with money in his inside coat pocket, which the rascals tried to get possession of, but his cries for help brought the assistance of the police, when the entire party skedaddled, with the exception of Dillon, who was arrested by Officer Sanders, of the Sixth Ward.

FINE ART SALE.—The last sale for the season of Mr. Huyvetter's fine imported paintings will occur at B. Scott, Jr.'s, Art Gallery, on next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. The collection embraces the very best productions of the most distinguished artists of the French, Flemish, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf schools. The catalogue embraces one hundred and ninety-four pieces, and some of them are real gems of art. The pictures are now on exhibition at the Gallery, where all who are interested in Fine Art matters will have an opportunity to inspect them.

AN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED.—This day, May 26, is the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon in celebration of which event Mr W. M. Cooper, President, raised this morning the old flag belonging to the institution, over the building. The flag was raised at sunrise, and will remain floating in the breeze until sundown

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—A tailor store and dye-house, situated at Nos. 205 and 207 S. Ninth street were entered some time last night, but as far as known nothing was stolen The doors of the two establishments were found open at 2 o'clock this morning by the police, but it is supposed the burglars were frightened off by the police.

ROBBING A MONEY DRAWER.—William Oliver and John Lahey, aged respectively 13 and 15 years, were arrested last evening for robbing the till of McKennedy Richmond's variety store, at Front and Carpenter streets They were taken before Alderman Pottinger, who committed them to prison.

A BASE BALL MATCH will be played on Monday afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, between the second Nine of the Orion Base Ball Club and the First Nine of the Dewdrops, at the grounds of the Orion Club, Eighth and Columbia avenue.

THE DOG WAR.—The Dog Detective Brigade made a number of brilliant coarses during the week and the canines, and succeeded in taking 173 of them prisoners of war. 129 of the enemy were put to the sword, or rather bludgeon, and 44 were ransomed and set at liberty.

CASE OF LARCENY.—A woman named Mary Hill was arrested last night, at Front and Spruce streets, charged with the larceny of eighteen dollars. She was taken before Alderman White, who committed her in default of $1000 bail.

A FOUNDLING.—A stray waif of humanity, about one week old, was found last evening on the steps of a house at Fifth and Market streets, and taken to the Almshouse.

"HOBSON'S CHOICE"—

A man nam'd Hobson, at one time
Kept a large stable, neat and prime,
Where horses in condition stood,
Waiting for those to hire who could;
And Hobson numbered every stall,
So that each patron who might call
Must take the beast, or go without,
In number next to that last out;
Which led sometimes to short dispute,
Because the next horse wouldn't suit,
And there's the point wherein 's the fun:
The law was—Hobson's choice, or none.

But well-known HOBSON, of the "STAR,"
No customer's caprice will mar,
But amply aids each one's desire
With his sound judgment in attire,
Assists the buyer with his skill,
Showing what won't suit, and what will,
Tones every garment, knows the shade
The *tout ensemble* should pervade;
From the large stock of piece goods shows
Enchanting grades in dainty rows,
And *cutting out* by measures true,
Displays what skill'd experts can do;
Soon the result of practic'd art,
In bright perfection, glads each heart,
The well-pleased customer soon knows
In future *where to buy his Clothes*,
And all well fitted, all rejoice
That they relied on HOBSON'S CHOICE.

We have all-wool Fancy Cassimere Vests, fine quality, $2 and upwards; all-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants at $5 and upwards. Coats at all prices, making a splendid assortment of Fine Fashionable Clothing, gotten up in the best manner, and selling at extremely low prices.

Our stock of goods for ordered work is being constantly renewed, and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 Chesnut street, Sign of the Star.

N. B.—Dealers in fine Clothing will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as we can fill their orders on very liberal terms.

THE INTENDED FLAG PRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR CURTIN.

When drums and fire-crackers rattle,
And patriot hearts feel elate,
We'll gather the trophies of battle
Round him who presides o'er our State.
The tokens of triumph made certain.
The pledges of peace to our land—
Oh! who would not wish to be Curtin,
By those flags surrounded to stand?
He surely should wear, in that hour,
A gorgeous suit from the Tower!

WE HAVE
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants as low as.....$4 00
" " " *Vests* " 2 50
Black " *Pants* " 5 00
" *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

To CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best assorted stock of clothing in Philadelphia. Purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enable us to realize a fair profit, and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply Clothiers doing a fine city trade with goods adapted to their sales at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN OUR STORE.—

Extensive Alterations *The gentleman who does*
Extensive Alterations not read advertisements
Extensive Alterations will find it to his interest
Extensive Alterations to read this one. We desire
Extensive Alterations to inform each individual
Extensive Alterations living in Philadelphia or
Extensive Alterations its vicinity, that the extensive
Extensive Alterations give improvements now
Extensive Alterations being made in our Building
Extensive Alterations being render it necessary to
Extensive Alterations greatly reduce our stock of
Extensive Alterations Gents' and Youths' Clothing
Extensive Alterations, all of which is fine,
Extensive Alterations fresh, and fashionable, and
Extensive Alterations we call especial attention
Extensive Alterations to the fact that the goods
Extensive Alterations are all MARKED DOWN *to*
Extensive Alterations unusually low figures, and
Extensive Alterations besides getting a Bargain,
Extensive Alterations our customers get the Best
Extensive Alterations Made, Best Cut, and really
Extensive Alterations Most Durable Clothing to
Extensive Alterations be had in the city, and have
Extensive Alterations the Best Assortment to se-
Extensive Alterations lect From. Strangers and
Extensive Alterations Citizens are incited to test
Extensive Alterations this by a personal visit
Extensive Alterations and trial of our goods, and
Extensive Alterations we feel assured of retain-
Extensive Alterations ing them as customers.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE MONTH OF MAY, 1866 —

My lungs are touched, and colds I fear!
The sullen streamlets cease to flow,
And in the leafless trees I hear
The blackbird prophesying snow.

All men are hoarse, and Doctors sick
With coughs, bronchitis, and the rest
Of spring-tide ills; my voice is weak,
I have a plaster on my chest!

And some drain draughts of sickly squills,
And care not speak, and cannot sing,
While through the night they mourn the ills,
The hateful fickleness of spring.

My friends that read this wretched rhyme,
Enjoy your health as best you may—
Of STOKES & Co buy clothes in time,
For, oh, it is the month of May!

Clothing the best at CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S, under the Continental, suitable for the times, in kind and price

"THERE'S NO SUCH GIRL AS SALLY."—EVERYBODY IN LOVE WITH SALLY.—The popularity of this new Song is shown by the experience of Jenkins. Mind you—the Song had been out but three days. Jenkins started to come down town, and hailing a car, he inquired whether it passed near Third street. "There's no such Girl as Sally," replied the Conductor, "hop in." At the Post Office a clerk handed him his letters and said, "There's no such Girl as Sally." The newsboys flourished their papers, shouting, "There's no such Girl as Sally." Asking a broker the price of Gold, the answer was, "1854—There's no such Girl as Sally." At his place of business he opened his paper, and his eye fell upon a flaming advertisement—

"There's No Such Girl as Sally."

And everywhere it's just so. In a ball-room, ask a lady to dance, and the reply is, "There's no such Girl as Sally." Even at a wedding, last evening, the delighted bridegroom astonished all by vociferously shouting, "There's no such Girl as Sally." Our daughters are rattling it on their pianos; our boys are whistling it indoors and out; our bands are appropriating it; our hand organs are grinding it very fine; and every one is fully of the opinion that "There's no such Girl as Sally." At every music store the clerks anticipate the wants of their customers as they approach the counter, and hand out copies of "There's no such Girl as Sally."

No song published has created such a sensation, or attained in so short a time such a wide-spread popularity. It is, most decidedly, *The Song of the Day.*

During the first few days, music dealers were obliged to tell their customers that they had not a copy. To avoid a repetition of so unfortunate a state of affairs we have effected arrangements by which we can keep presses running night and day, to Supply the Demand.

The Song, with Piano Accompaniment, finely printed, is for sale at all the Music Stores Price 30 cts., on receipt of which we will send it post paid. C. W. A. Trumpler, corner Seventh and Chesnut streets "There's no such Girl as Sally"—*there it is again!*

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FOR SUPPER
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES,

Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE—There is, probably, no Family Medicine so favorably and so widely known as Davis' Pain Killer. For the past twenty years it has been extensively used by Missionaries in India, China, Turkey,—indeed, in nearly all the Missionary Stations, not only to counteract the climate influences on the families of missionaries, but for the cure of cholera and fevers prevalent in the East. It is used internally for all diseases of the bowels, and externally for wounds, burns, bruises, etc. Sold by druggists generally.

PRICES REDUCED.—Embrace the opportunity to have your photographs taken in superior style at moderate prices; every variety superbly executed at B. F. Bolmer's Gallery, No. 644 Arch street.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.—
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT

A Pure Tonic. A Pure Tonic.
Dr. Hoofland's Dr. Hoofland's
German Bitters, German Bitters,

Prepared by
Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.,

Will effectually cure
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Jaundice,
Chronic or Nervous Debility,
Diseases of the Kidneys,

And all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach,
Such as Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fulness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea,
Heartburn, Disgust for Food,
Fulness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations,
Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of the Head,
Hurried and Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering of the Heart,
Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the Sight,
Fever and Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes,
Pain in the Side, Back, Chest and Limbs, etc.
Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings of Evil, and
Great Depression of Spirits,
And will positively prevent
YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, ETC.
They contain
NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY,
They will cure all the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

The most respectable people certify to the good effects of this remedy.

READ! READ! READ!

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.—I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of indigestion or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

Office, No 631 Arch street, Philadelphia. For sale by druggists in every town in the United States. Those suffering from any disease whatever are respectfully invited to call at this office. A competent physician in attendance. Advice gratuitous.

HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING.—This inimitable article for the hair restores grey hair to its original color, by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner, while it promotes its health and vigor. It is for this reason rapidly taking the place of all deleterious dyes. It is sold in two sizes, 50 cents and $1, by all dealers.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR.—Window Shades only one dollar. A few more left of the dollar shades, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

NEVER WEAR A COUGH, or irritation on the lungs, when you can buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the world's great remedy that cures it.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

CARPETS LAID, Curtains put up, Furniture repaired, and Mattresses made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 728 chesnut st., phila., and 46 dey st., new york."

FURNITURE SLIPS cut and made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING,—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

A HAPPY HOME.

How blest is one who has has a home,
With loving wife and children dear;
That greet his coming with a smile,
And run to meet him when a-near.

And when his threshold he has crossed,
To seat him in his old arm chair,
His busy wife untolds the cloth,
To quick the evening meal prepare.

No dainties grace his frugal board;
No rich conserves, or sauces rare;
No luxuries can they afford,
But still content with humble fare.

Then do not deem their fortune hard,
While plenty reigned their bliss to crown,
Their bread and meat was of the best,
Their Tea they bought of West & Brown.

"Poor and content, is rich enough,"
So says the adage; you'll agree,
That if they wanted viands rare,
They supped upon the best of TEA.

DO YOU KNOW WEST & BROWN? If you do not, call and make their acquaintance, at No. 809 Chesnut street. They keep the best Teas in the market, and sell them at the lowest prices.

WEST & BROWN,
1t No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 6 15 rp

MARRIED.

EMERY—JOHNSON.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. J. P. Couston, GEORGE T. EMERY to SALLIE JOHNSON, both of Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.

FENNIMORE—HALL.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Thomas F. Billop, Mr. EDWARD C. FENNIMORE, of Odessa, Del., to Miss SUE P. HALL, of this city.

SCHMIDT—KUNTZ.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. A. Spaeth, Mr. JOHN G. SCHMIDT to Miss AMELIA P. KUNTZ, both of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 24th instant, ELIZABETH W. BROWN, in the 46th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary Pritchett, No. 807 Buttonwood street, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

CANTY.—On the 24th instant, ELIZA JANE CANTY, daughter of Charles Quinn, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father No. 1003 S. Eighth street, below Carpenter, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FETTERS.—On the evening of the 23d instant, BENJAMIN W. FETTERS, infant son of Wilbur F. and Amanda Fetters, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 808 Ganl street, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

McDEVITT.—On the 24th inst., HENRY JAMES McDEVITT, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, John and Cecilia McDevitt, S. W. corner of Twenty-third and Pine streets, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further

NUMBER LXIX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

May.

Monday, 21.—The Episcopal Convention in session. They accept an invitation to visit the Union League Rooms. The Bishop explained his Policy of Resurrection.

Tuesday, 22.—General B. F. Butler elected Major-General of Massachusetts militia. Having had such good success with King Cotton, he purposes trying his hand on shoddy.

Wednesday, 23.—Grand tumult in Washington of the Axe and Organ grinders. The Government organs perform the celebrated air, "Hail to the chief whose pay in advance is."

Thursday, 24.—City Councils meet, and waste a great quantity of gas in engaging in the Gas Trust business. The Committee turn over a new leaf, but find the same Page on it.

Friday, 25.—Arrival of John Morrissey, S. H. (shoulder-butter), in Washington, to look after his Lottery interests in that city. He spent some time in explaining to his lawyer his Policy.

Saturday, 26.—Series Column Day. The Series Editor sat up all night expecting a serenade from the City Councils; not receiving it, his speech "goes over" under the rules.

A SERENADE.

BY THE GOVERNMENT ORGANS.

Our Washington Letter.

Dear Series Editor:—Last Wednesday, the Government Organs (of which the above sketch is a correct portrait of "one of them") serenaded President Johnson and his Secretaries, private and public, in a most boisterous manner. The President, in reply to the music, warbled forth the following

NOTES.

Fellow Axe and Organ-Grinders:—Unused as I am to public speaking (cheers), I appear before you this evening to tender to you my thanks for this demon—(great cheering)—stration. All that is necessary for you is to persist in the support and maintenance of yourselves and families, and the day is not far distant when money spent in Johnson Clubs and Wax Flowers will be unknown.

The President then went in.

The Organs then proceeded to the residence of the Secretary of State, but the Secretary being up at Auburn making a speech for that latitude, of course he couldn't be here.

An intelligent Contraband, supposed to have been Jeff. Davis' Coachman, responded in his place:—

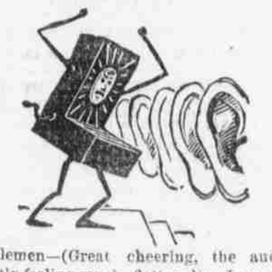
I tank you gemmen for Massa Seward, and as he is a friend ob de "Moses" at de odder end ob de avenue I tink he had better speak for hisself. De gemmen will please git off de clean white steps.

When this "representative man" went in.

The Organs then called on the Secretary of the Navy, who rounded to, and delivered one shot in this manner:—

"You need not expect any remarks from me, I do not intend to make any" (cheers, amid expressions of great satisfaction.)

The Secretary of War was next called upon, the Organizers grinding out the same old tunes that the *craft* have been playing for years. The Secretary delivered himself as follows:—



Gentlemen—(Great cheering, the audience evidently feeling much flattered):—I received a note from the gentlemen of the National American Union Republican, Out-of-office Johnson Club, telling me it was the design of the ass (cheers) ociation to serenade the President and his Bureau, and I being one of the *drawers*, would be called upon at my residence. On that account I postponed moving to the new rooms I had just taken. The landlord has just raised the rent in my present location. As soon as I get fixed I want you to come and see me again. (Cheers.)

Not having had time to learn my speech by heart, I will read it off to you, and will try and mind the stops, for every Organ ought to have Stops, even a Government one. (Cries of "Bully.") The President and myself have been talking this thing over, and I did not know how to say anything to you to-night, and not say it; but I have come to this conclusion, that the greatest *bore* a person can be subjected to (a twenty-inch Dahlgren not excepted) is having to speak when you have nothing to say. (Cheers.)

For the balance of this speech, see papers of the period.

The Secretary of the Treasury was next called upon, who issued some of his notes to the crowd, but being mostly fractional currency, it took a great deal to amount to much. Said he:—"I took occasion last fall, among my old friends in Indiana, to define my position, and since that time I have had no position to define. Most of my time, as you know, has been engaged in reading letters returning "Conscience money," and counting the same; and if any one thing makes me more hopeful of the country than another, it is that all of the *small* sums stolen from the Government are most all returned, and we may with some reason begin to look for the return of the ten thousand dollar chaps, as it takes longer to move a conscience with that amount pressing it down than one of ten dollars, and that class has my greatest sympathy.

The President of the United States, gentlemen, stands before the country in no doubtful attitude. (A voice—"Which is more than ca (hic) can be said of so (hic) some of us.") His voice gave utterance to no uncertain language when it denounced treason. (A voice—"But his mem (hic) memory is bad.") His Policy is all paid up; and until a better one is presented he will hang on to that, if it busts the company. And until a better policy is presented he must adhere to this, sink or swim.

Gentlemen, here I bid you good night.

With this ended the serenade, when the Club returned to their room. Some love-letters were read from a few other Secretaries, when proceedings closed. Your correspondent hastened to his boarding-house (having no dead-latch key), and penned the above graphic and truthful description of the organizing of a Johnson Club.

Yours, "ACCIDENTAL."

The Fortunes of War.

We see—or rather read—that the *Beau Monde* at Paris are just now lionizing and caressing the captive Emir, ABD'EL KADER. Now this being feasted and fondled by one's conquerors may be very nice, but it seems to us that those French ladies who are fluttering their perfumed drapery around the great Arab are really wasting their fragrance on the Desert Heir!

An Extra Ordinary Case.

JOLLYBOY, who has been rather knocked out of time by too much gayety and conviviality, has been entirely cured by a course of Stay-at. homœopathy.

[Dedicated to the City Fathers.]

King Cholera,

I.

A dreadful Whisper comes from the East
Of a raging monster Gaunt and Grim,
Making of Men a Vampire-Feast,
Highest and lowest, greatest and least—
All that he finds are food for him!

II.

And ever Westward he holds his way,
Marching with slow, insidious tread,
His victims struggle, and weep, and pray,
But naught can his horrible Hunger stay
Till his path is strewn with a Thousand Dead!

III.

Squalor he loves, and Filth, and Crime;
What shall we do to avert his Wrath?
Can we not purge our City in time,
With Charcoal, Water, and sprinkled Lime,
And leave no place for his hideous path?

IV.

Cleanse, O FATHERS! the Gutters and Styes,
Festering Kennels and filthy Slums,
Reeking under the Summer Skies,
For—if their Stench must still arise—
What shall we do when KING CHOLERA comes?

BETTER THAN QUARANTINE.—"In the House the Senate amendments to the Cholera were adopted, and it now goes to the President."

But the President won't have the Cholera, no matter if it is amended. He'll veto it.

AN AMBIDEXTER.—Dexter, the swindling Treasury Agent at Mobile, cheated the Government out of over a million of dollars. Such Dexterity is not to be commended.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 25, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 12 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about

9500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES

(Three hundred and ninety-five half-barrels, averaging about 24 gallons each)

This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Barr & Co., was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.

The packages will be recoopered, and put in shipping order; the quantity determined by a Government gauger.

Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half-barrels.

The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.

Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, of which fifty per cent will be required on the acceptance of the bid, the balance before delivery of purchases

Bidders are requested to be present, or represented, at the opening of the bids

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to

JAMES CURRY,
Colonel and C. S. V.

5 26 10t

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA.

Organized Under "The National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.

This Institution has completed the alterations of its building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
AND IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A
REGULAR BANKING BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

JAMES B. FERREE, President.
ED. F. MCCOY, Cashier. [5 22 rp30t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t5 5

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MAY 22 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862 that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July, or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon. It presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 31st inst.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH
Secretary of the Treasury.

5 23 6t

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 30t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PLUMLEY FARM AND LONG RUN OIL AND COAL MINING COMPANY, No. 619 WALNUT STREET.

Notice is hereby given to all Stockholders of the above Company who have failed to pay the assessment of Ten Cents per share on the number of shares to their credit on the books of the Company on the 5th day of February, 1866, being the day on which said assessment was made, that unless the same shall be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 28th inst., the stock shall be advertised for sale together with the name of each Stockholder making default.

JAMES McCUTCHEON,
Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 23, 1866. 5 22 w3t*

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS) by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments with necessary and incidental charges thereon will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 31st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street.

Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Mindleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents its decay. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3s

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17s No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc. of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM $6 50 TO $25 00.

5 21 rp5p) No. 611 MARKET Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

4 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co's Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 202 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Mancerbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. B. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23m

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS

ON

Thursday, May 31, 1866.

5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great duction in price of his large and well assorted stock o

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth 3rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock o.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Steamship

"PIONEER,"

WILLIAM B. GALLAGHER, COMMANDER.

Will commence receiving freight for the above port, at E. Ce Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, May 31, and sail on

Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

And regularly thereafter on alternate Saturdays.

Cabin Passage $20 00
Deck Passage 8 00

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character.

Freight taken for Charleston, S. C., and forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

S. & J. N. FLANAGAN,
No. 426 South DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent.
5 25 tf No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS ..... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line running through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 18 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 56 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by river, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandize generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
126 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cents Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20 000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13 537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8 580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,430,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,613 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,906 88	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,252 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, Jr., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

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ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $719 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall, CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1123

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McIlvaine, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 180 S. FOURTH Street,

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Paid-up Capital, $100,000

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS

James Brown, Charles A. Duy, William D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, William N. Needles, John D. Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, J. Hillborn Jones, John Woodside, William C. Longstreth, J. N. Hutchinson

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON Secretary. 3 30§

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month (Mar.) 25th, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS

Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY Actuary. 7 29§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 209 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 625 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES, Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm § No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of

A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

2 22 6§
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 S. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

STOVES RANGES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Brewhouse Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 thstu6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

A New York Merchant Deserts His Wife, Elopes with His Granddaughter, and Takes the Steamer for Europe—The Parties Highly Connected in Fashionable and Political Circles—The Truant Husband Decamps with His Wife's Property—Another Chapter in the Social Life of the Metropolis.

A most singular—in fact, under all the circumstances, an unprecedented—case of social crime has recently transpired in our midst, which illustrates forcibly the oft-uttered adage that "truth is stranger than fiction."

The history of the case affords examples of trusting love, cold-blooded treachery, and heartless fraud such as are not often presented. Efforts are being made, we understand, to shield the guilty man, or, at least, to hide his sin from the world at large. But as it will be morally impossible, from the social standing of one of the parties, to conceal the matter for any length of time, and as alike the interests of society and sympathy for an estimable lady, foully and irreparably wronged, demand publicity, we will proceed in this place to give a full and truthful account of the affair, by this means preventing the issuing of *ex parte* or garbled reports.

To present the matter clearly it will be necessary to give a brief *resume* of the previous career of the principal parties concerned.

Those who have studied with any degree of care the previous history of our country, will have no difficulty in recalling to their recollection the name of Mrs. General Eaton. This lady was in her day one of the most fascinating women of Washington; she was active, intelligent, witty, full of life and animation, and was possessed of a very fair share of personal attraction. By her social graces she commanded the attention of many of the leaders of fashion in Washington, and, as all narratives inform us, won the especial favor of the great General and President Jackson himself. In short, she was at one time "the bright particular star" of the American capital.

From our republican court she was transferred to adorn the Court of Madrid, to which place General Eaton was accredited Minister. She passed some time both in London and Paris, and well sustained the credit of the American name.

After General Eaton's death his widow was left the possessor of an independent fortune, well invested. She lived in excellent style, and was noted alike for her good taste, liberality, and charity. In course of time she assumed the guardianship of her two grandchildren, a young girl and boy, and made ample provision for their future life, settling upon each of them a sufficient property.

Meantime a young Italian by the name of B. landed upon our shores. He was, we believe, of respectable connection in his own country, but was certainly very poor, and for a considerable space of time could procure no employment. Forced to be idle, and yet forced to live, his prospects were very disheartening. But in his rambles he chances to meet one of our leading musicians (Dodworth, we believe—though for this we will not certainly vouch), who recommended him to adopt the profession of a dancing master, for which he was apparently well qualified. The Italian acted upon the friendly hint thus given, and met with an encouraging degree of success.

Among his dancing pupils were a boy and girl—the grandson and granddaughter of Mrs. General Eaton. And it is from this point that, in an evil hour, the career of the Italian professor of dancing became intimately connected with the fate of the Eaton family.

B—— was a man of oily, insinuating manners, rather handsome, though not prepossessing to a judge of physiognomy; betraying in his *tout ensemble* more of the dancing master or barber than of the gentleman; but such as he was, the grandchildren referred to, the boy and girl, conceived a decided liking for him, and even went so far as one day to request their grandmother to allow him to visit at her house.

At first Mrs. Eaton was indignant at the idea of this social innovation; but, as Providence or ill luck ordained, finally consented. The Italian came and was most kindly treated, with all the genial hospitality for which the hostess had been ever famed. The rest can be readily surmised. With all the cunning of his nation and character he soon ascertained the exact state of Mrs. Eaton's finances; he also discovered, what in fact was patent to all, her amiability and softheartedness. Of these latter qualities he smoothly took advantage, and before many months had passed it was announced in fashionable circles that the widow of General Eaton and Bourganani, the dancing-master, were to be married.

The rumor "took the town" by surprise. But the fact of the wedding shortly after excited the town still more. Yes; the dancing-master, who had seemed to be the intimate companion of the young girl, his early friend, now married her guardian, and Mrs. Eaton became—following the loving impulses of her true woman's heart in opposition to the wiser counsels of her head—Madame Bourganani.

Now, mark the worldly policy of the Italian. Step by step, by means of a determined mind and a smooth tongue, he contrived to obtain possession of all the property of his wife. He even prevailed upon her to annul her arrangements for the maintenance of her ward (of whom he professed to be the disinterested protector, father, as it were—or, to speak more by the card, grandfather), and to transfer what was originally designed for their future lives to the uses of his present needs.

Mark, also, the boundless and the too confiding affection of his generous wife. Wishing, like a noble woman as she is, that her husband should not feel himself dependent upon her, she gladly gave him her earthly all. From being almost a pauper—possessor of one hundred and fifty dollars—he rose, in three months time, by her unselfish devotion, to be the undisputed controller of nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

What then are we to think and write of the man who has repaid such unexampled love and trust as this with the blackest, basest ingratitude? Can the English language—or his own fluent Italian—furnish a term of reprobation too strong to be applied to such a wretch? But to proceed:—Bourganani invested his newly acquired funds in "business"—straw or millinery goods, or something of the sort—and openly "worked hard," but secretly "lived fast." Utterly destitute of the finer instincts of humanity, but familiar with all its grosser desires, he set deliberately to accomplish a deed as black—and as mean withal—as ever was conceived in the soul of a scoundrel.

His adopted granddaughter, the blood relative of his own wife, the one who by her kind word and introduction had been the original first cause of his good fortune, was a quiet, rather pleasing, naturally open-hearted young girl, easily influenced, and warmly attached to the Italian, whose intimate relationship to her gave him every facility to increase this attachment. To the ruin of this young creature the former dancing master coolly and calmly proceeded, step by step, with a stratagem worthy of a Machiavelli. He pretended indifference to her in public, but won her affections in private—was stern to her in the presence of strangers, particularly stern in the presence of his wife, but won her by every seductive art as occasion afforded. In consequence, the girl was soon taught to be an adept in deception; her once pure mind was poisoned; she became undutiful, and unsuited to the duties of her station. At last she became an utter wreck, preserving, however, as long as possible, the semblance of purity.

People wondered at the strange relations gradually arising between the ill-assorted trio, but the proprieties of society were observed, and so, of course, society was satisfied.

But the crisis came at last—the crash—the terrible denouement.

Last week Bourganani proceeded to Washington, where he remained several days. Meanwhile the young granddaughter was observed to be very restless, and evidently in ill health. Gossip began to assert itself. Dame Rumor employed a few of her thousand tongues; but on Monday night last the Italian returned to New York, and all was well. He, his wife, and his granddaughter took their seats at the table d'hote in the fashionable boarding-house in Clinton Place (the last meal those three will ever take together upon this earth), and all appeared in the highest spirits—though in the hearts of two of the parties there was the damning knowledge of a volcano of crime and misery about to burst forth and overwhelm the only guiltless one of the three.

On Tuesday the granddaughter left the boarding house on the plea of visiting her sister, and returned no more. Tuesday night the poor wife waited all through the weary hours in vain" for the husband whom she was destined never more to see. On Wednesday afternoon there appeared in the papers, and also in the morning papers of yesterday, a line among the locals announcing the departure for Europe (among others) of Mr. and Mrs. A. Borganani. This line, however, as always happens, was not seen by those most interested, and at 12 o'clock the end came.

It came in the shape of a letter from the man Bourganani—a letter coolly written and carefully worded, announcing his departure to Europe—containing a few commonplace apologies for his baseness—and informing her (her, the loving woman to whom he owed his all, owed the very coat on his base back, and the very money with which he paid his passage in the steamer, her who had given up the world and the world's gold (as God for him), that if "she kept quiet," he having converted all her property into cash and taken it with him, would allow her the magnificent allowance of twenty dollars a week.

Yes, such was the end. The pauper dancing master whom she had married, introduced into society, started in business, and "made a man of"—as far as such a wretch could be made a man—had deceived her love, ruined her child, deserted herself, robbed her, in the eyes of society and heaven, if not of the law, and left her alone and penniless.

The false husband, the unnatural relative, the liar and thief, with his unhappy victim, have "gone to Europe."

The law, we believe, cannot overtake them, but at least the reprobation of society should, alike here and abroad, be directed on the head of the Italian villain, while the heartfelt and most practical sympathy of the community, both here and in Washington, should be bestowed upon his unfortunate but most estimable wife.—*New York Daily News.*

Billiards.

THE LAKE TESTIMONIAL—MATCHES BETWEEN DION, CARME, GOLDTHWAIT, M'DEVITT, AND THE CHAMPION PLAYERS OF AMERICA AND CANADA, ETC. ETC.

About one thousand persons assembled, yesterday afternoon and last evening, at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of witnessing several match games at billiards, between the champion players of America and Canada, for the benefit of Mr. William Lake, the veteran billiard player. Referee, G. B. Hubbell, champion of Connecticut.

At half-past 7 o'clock last evening play commenced by Michael Phelan and William Lake playing a mace game of one hundred points, American carom game. After close playing on both sides, where fine play was exhibited by several runs of from ten to twenty, Mr. Lake won the game by six points.

The match for $250, between Pierre Carme, of New York, and Joseph Dion, champion of America, 750 points, American carom game, push-shot barred, was then called up by Mr. Phelan. Some brilliant play was exhibited on both sides. Mr. Dion finally succeeded in getting the two red balls in the jaw of the pocket, and kept them in that position running the game out, and beating his opponent 259 points. Each player had nineteen innings. Dion's play averaged twenty points at each inning.

A gentleman then challenged any party in the room to play Mr. Carme for $1000. No takers.

Dion then donated the purse of $250 to Mr. Lake's benefit. Loud cheers.

The champion of America—Joseph Dion—is a young man, about twenty-eight years of age. He has for some time offered to play any man in the world the American game of billiards on a four-pocket table, in Canada, push barred, for the sum of $5000 in gold. This challenge has not been accepted as yet, and Mr. Dion leaves it open for one month longer from this date.

In the afternoon a match took place between William Goldthwait and John McDevitt for a purse of $150, 400 points up, American carom game. McDevitt won the purse, beating his opponent by 206 points.

In the match between R. T. Ryall, champion of Pennsylvania, and Cyrill Dion, champion of Canada, 300 points, American carom game, the former was the victor.

In the French carom game of 40 points, between Estephe and Bird, the latter was victorious by two points.

The afternoon's entertainment was closed by an illustration of the beauties of billiards by Pierre Carme, who displayed his skill in making remarkable shots with wonderful precision.—*N. Y. Herald, yesterday.*

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 s

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 25 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

FINE SHIRTS,

Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,

MADE OF NEW YORK MILL MUSLIN, only $4 00 usual price $5 50.

MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75, usual price $5 00.

BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

T. L. JACOBS,

No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,

3 29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

6 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ADELAIDE MERCER, by her next friend, etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER. March Term 1866 no 160.

Sir:—You will please take notice that depositions of witnesses on the part of the Libellant in the above case will be taken before Charles N. Mann, Esq., Examiner, at his office, N. W. corner of Fifth and Green streets, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where you may attend if you think proper. Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH M. PILE,
Per Libellant.

To BERNARD MERCER,
the above-named respondent. 5 25 15t

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. 5 21 3m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 S. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 3 30 §

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting.

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from

NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,

is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages,

MONEY AND BULLION,

and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as

EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY AND CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.

Offices are also opened in

MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,

and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.

J. E. JOHNSTON President.
B. F. FICKLIN,
5 11 18t General Superintendent.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and reunished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 § No. 4 MARKET Street.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1 00 per Bottle; $5 00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Boleu *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1108 Walter street.
R. G. Marco, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
S. W. Heward, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. B. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Church alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
F. F. Thomas, No. 126 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mr. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

Sir:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to a afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street Philadelphia, Pa.

CHOLERA

DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France, Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret the celebrated French chemist, in charge of its Laboratory. Is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, watercloset, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads hospitals prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely obstructors* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

POWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y. General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 5 18 3m

DR. HYLTON'S

CONSTITUTIONAL RENOVATOR

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business. Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied. NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Race street."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thstu2m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY No 533 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 7, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and during that time, suffered intensely from acid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time so much so that my life was despaired of. But through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations: it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,

REV. J. B. STOCKTON,
4 22 thstu3m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS., at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them 1 10 6m

RESTAURANT

ON THE

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
5 10 3m HENRY BECKER Manager.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, June 2 1866, sale commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Building, etc., heretofore known as the

McCLELLAN U. S. HOSPITAL.

VIZ.:

84 Frame Buildings.
2 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 15 000 gallons each.
2 do. do. do. do. 4000 do. do.
1 do. do. do. do. 2500 do. do.
2 Large Tubular Boilers, 36 inches in diameter.
1 Guild & Garrison's Steam Pump
1 Worthington Steam Pump, No. 1.
2 Cooking Ranges
19 Iron Soil Containers.
12 Iron Hoppers.
2 Iron Truck Cars.
1 Ice Box
4 Wash Troughs, 15 feet long.
37 Wooden Wash Sinks, zinc-lined.
34 Table Tops and 270 Trestles.
98 Wooden Benches.
29 Tables.
64 Window Sash (assorted).
1 Flag-staff
Counters, Drawers, Shelving, etc., in Dispensary.
2725 feet Oak Picket Fence.
36,000 feet loose Lumber.
110,200 Bricks in chimney, stacks ranges, etc.

The frame buildings contain about—

302,424 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
378,679 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards.
231 298 feet Rough Boards.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipes to be sold by the foot, more or less, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to

4150 feet of 3-inch Iron Water Pipe.
790 feet of 3-inch Iron Gas Pipe.
380 feet of 1½ inch Iron Gas Pipe
2780 feet of 12-inch Terra Cotta Pipe.
1425 feet of 8-inch Terra Cot a Pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon applicat on at this office.

The Buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The 8, 9, and 10 o'clock A. M. trains of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at the McClellan Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

By order of
Brev. Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.
GEORGE K. ORME,
5 25 7t Captain and Asst. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HARNESS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

495 Army Wagons,	30,000 pounds old Horse Shoes,
250 Army Wagons with Hay Racks,	4000 pounds old Wagon Tire,
14 two-horse Wagons,	700 Sash with Glass,
17 Spring Wagons,	195 pounds Tallow,
4 Watering Carts,	Wagon and Ambulance Wheels,
43 Light Carts,	Wheelbarrows,
50 two horse Ambulances,	Blankets,
1 Buggy,	Buckets,
1034 single sets Harness,	Chains,
472 Saddles,	Halters,
21,570 pounds Scrap Chain	Wrenches,
5000 pounds old Wagon Axles,	Anvils,
285 pounds Coil Chain,	Smiths' Bellows,
1692 pounds Lead Pipe,	Portable Forges,
165 pounds Scrap Iron,	Planes,
2,77 pounds of Lead,	Barrels.
3500 pounds Scrap Steel,	Kettles,
17,000 pounds Scrap Tongue Irons,	Stoves, etc.
11 000 pounds Scrap Brake Irons,	

This property has been worn, but a large portion of it is still serviceable.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 22 7t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:—

20,000 Spades, new.
1000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe-Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-General D. H. VINTON,
5 19 9t D. Q. M General U. S. A.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc. and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

4 23m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!

BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.

Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.
Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.

CHARLES S CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23 1866.

Offers will be received by this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy Yards indicated:—

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Screw steamer "SAGAMORE," of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "ALTHEA," of 72 tons, old measurement.
Sloop-of-war "ST. LOUIS," of 700 tons, old measurement

NEW YORK NAVY YARD.

Paddle-wheel steamer "JAMES ADGER," of 1151 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer "OCTORARA," of 829 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer "TRITONIA," of 202 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "JASMINE," of 122 tons, old measurement
Screw steamer "KANAWHA," of 507 tons, old measurement
Screw steamer "MARIGOLD," of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY YARD

Sloop-of-war "JOHN ADAMS," of 700 tons

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, and stores. These vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Vessels." 5 24thfm9t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14 500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES,

(83 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half barrels averaging about 28 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered; but, if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:—

Brevet Brigadier-General H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New York city.
Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
Brevet Brigadier-General T. WILSON, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. ISAAC L. RICE'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—This young gentleman is already well known in musical circles as an accomplished and brilliant performer on the piano, his annual concerts and other occasions having afforded him frequent opportunities to be heard in public. But his ambition will not permit him to rest satisfied with his present position, and he desires to go abroad to measure himself by the standard and to raise himself to the level of the great professors of his instrument residing in the leading cities and capitals of Europe. Hence the farewell concert. A large number of eminent professional friends will assist him on this occasion, and it is hoped that he may be greeted by an overflowing audience, as he deserves to be. With so many intrinsic qualities and merits as belong to young Rice, it is a wise purpose on the part of his parents and friends to send him to Europe, for, although but a boy, he has ripe judgment and mature thoughts on the subject of music, and is withal extremely modest and docile. The concert will be given at the Musical Fund Hall, on next Tuesday evening, the 29th instant.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This is the last appearance of Miss Lucy Rushton, who will play *The Black Domino*, a piece in which she was so successful on Friday evening. Miss Rushton, on the whole, has made a favorable impression, and has reason to be satisfied with her reception in this city. On Monday, Mrs. John Drew will commence an engagement.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—At the matinee the *Lady of Lyons* will be played, with Mr. Adams and Miss Orton; a fine performance, which is sure to crowd the house. In the evening Mr. Adams will appear in *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, a part which he plays with great spirit; and in *Black-eyed Susan*. An attractive bill, for Mr. Adams' "William" is a great favorite with the public.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth this evening plays "Richard III," a part in which old theatre habitues say he is fully equal to his father, who left a world-wide fame as the representative of the king Shakespeare, not history, created. Mr. Barron will play "Richmond."

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The "Carolina Twins" receive from 10 o'clock to 5 every day. They are one of the wonders of our century, and should be seen by the curious as well as the scientific, whom they have attracted and interested wherever they have been exhibited. The evening exhibition begins at 8 o'clock.

THE GOSPEL OF HEALTH,
AND
Journal of the True Healing Art.

"A sound mind in a sound body."

BY R. T. TRALL, M. D.

With the above title, commencing July, 1866, will be published
AN ILLUSTRATED
MONTHLY HEALTH JOURNAL,

Devoted to the explanation and advocacy of the Hygienic Medical System (improperly termed "Hydropathy," or "Water Cure"), embracing, in all their relations, the subjects of Bodily Development, Mental Hygiene, the Laws of Life, the Conditions of Health, Normal Agriculture, Progressive Sociology, and the Treatment of Disease without Drug Medicines.

Each number will be embellished and illustrated with attractive and instructive Engravings on Anatomical, Physiological, and other subjects. It will be printed in library style, so that each volume can be bound into a neat book of about 400 pages uniform with the "Encyclopædia," "Hygienic Hand-Book," "True Healing Art," "True Temperance Platform," "Principles of Hygienic Medication" and other works of the author.

CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER.
NOW READY.

Cattle Plague and Cholera.	Turkish Baths.
Pomology. Illustrated.	Hygeian Homes.
Fruits and Farinacea. Illustrated.	Cholera Infantum.
Woman's Dress. Illustrated.	Scarlatina.
The Breath of Life.	Our London Critics.
Premium Bread.	Hygienic Agriculture
Pneumonia.	A Business Transaction.
Things Wise and Otherwise.	Voices of the People.
International Health Convention.	Answers to Correspondents.
Fruitation of Basements	Metaphysics of Solid Milk.
Our New Name.	Irish Whisky.
Poisonopathy.	Cure of the Rinderpest.
	Hard on the Doctors.
	A Vegetarian Veteran.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.
Address, J. L. CAPEN,
No. 25 S. TENTH Street,
5 26 1t Philadelphia.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

Astonishing News to the Public.

The Cheapest and Best Spring Stock of Clothing in the city will and must be sold this day.

LOUIS RAINS, No. 1238 MARKET Street, under Adams & Co.'s Express Building will sell this day his enormous stock of superfine Clothing for Men's and Boys' wear, 25 per cent. lower than any other first class house in the city.

We have full suits in every variety and style to suit almost every class, and prices that cannot be equalled by any other house.

To satisfy yourselves, please give us a call. There is no need of purchasing unless you are satisfied with the truth of my statement as above.

Remember,
LOUIS RAINS,
No. 1028 MARKET Street,
5 26 6t Opposite the Bull's Head Hotel.

THE PIER HOUSE,
PORT PENN, DELAWARE.

JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8 00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To JAMES MARONEY, Administrator of the Estate of Phebe Maroney, deceased—Greeting:—

We command you as before we did, that laying aside all business and excuses whatever, you be and appear in your own proper person before the Honorable the Judges of the Orphans' Court, at a Court to be held on FRIDAY, the first day of June, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be dismissed from your office as Administrator as aforesaid, and further, to abide the order of the Court in the premises, etc., and hereof fail not under a penalty of one hundred pounds.

Witness the Honorable Joseph Allison, Esq., at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. ALFRED J. FORTIN,
SEAL
5 26 6W 2t* Pro Clerk O. C.

"EXCELSIOR SPRING,"
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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F. Musin, Brussels.
M. Savry, Utrecht.
J. Stroebel, Amsterdam
J. Ruyten, Amsterdam.
F. Lebret, Leyden.
Bonnet, Antwerp.
M. Diddaert, Antwerp.
Camille Van Leemputten, Brussels,
The sale will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on the
EVENINGS OF WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
May 30 and 31, and June 1, at 8 o'clock.
The paintings will be open for exhibition on Monday, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open day and evening until time of sale. The Gallery will remain closed till time of exhibition. 5 26 4t

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